



Mubarak meets with Percy

CAIRO, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — President Hosni Mubarak met with Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, here on a four-day visit. Mr. Percy told newsmen before the 90-minute meeting that he would not answer any questions, preferring to report on his return to the United States. Mr. Percy arrived here Saturday for a four-day visit which included some sightseeing in the ancient southern city of Luxor as well as meetings with top Egyptian officials. The senator is expected to meet with Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali tomorrow before going on to Sudan, American embassy sources said.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تيمز جازة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

Israel urges action on Poland

TEL AVIV, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — Israel today called on "the democratic world" to act together to encourage democracy in Poland. In a speech to parliament, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said that when Poland "is being swamped with cruelty because of its desire for freedom, the democratic world must mobilize to its aid." It was a rare instance in which the government sponsored a debate in the Knesset on an issue in which Israel was not involved. "We are a democratic country," Mr. Shamir said. "We believe it is the obligation of democratic countries, which today are in a minority in the world, to act together for the defence and advancement of democracy." The Polish-born Shamir also condemned reported anti-Semitism in Poland. "With the active help of many of the Polish people, our account is a long one."

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South Yemen, Iraq restore relations

BEIRUT, Jan. 4 (R) — Iraq and South Yemen have agreed to exchange diplomatic envoys after a break of more than two years, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported today. The agency quoted a foreign ministry statement as saying that the decision had been prompted by a joint desire to improve bilateral relations. The two countries recalled their respective ambassadors in June, 1979, following the assassination of an Iraqi professor, Tawfik Rushdi, in Aden. South Yemen said at the time that members of the Iraqi embassy were responsible, but Iraq denied the allegation.

Iraq reports two Iranian jets downed

BEIRUT, Jan. 4 (R) — Iraqi forces said they shot down two Iranian fighter aircraft in the southern sector of the Gulf war front today and had killed 245 of the enemy in fighting over the last 24 hours for the loss of 30 Iraqis. A military communique carried by the Iraqi news agency (INA) said the planes "were seen exploding in mid-air." It also said the Iraqi air force had attacked enemy concentrations in the southern sector, scoring direct hits before returning safely to base. The communique also said an unspecified number of Iranians had been captured during the fighting.

Yemeni minister visits Riyadh

BAHRAIN, Jan. 4 (R) — North Yemeni Foreign Minister Ali Lufai Al Thor arrived in Riyadh today for his second visit to Saudi Arabia since November, the Saudi press agency reported. It gave no further details. The trip came one month after North Yemen reached a wide-ranging political and economic cooperation accord with South Yemen. The negotiation of the pact follows an unfulfilled merger agreement signed in 1979.

5 killed in Iran

LONDON, Jan. 4 (R) — At least five people have been killed in incidents involving security forces and leftist guerrillas in Tehran, Iran's media reported today. The official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), in a dispatch received in London, said members of the radical people's Mujahadeen movement killed three Revolutionary Guards in a bomb attack on their house in central Tehran last night. IRNA said a woman and a child were wounded in the blast. Tehran newspapers said seven people had died in the blast, which they said had been caused by a sack of explosives thrown into the house. Tehran radio, monitored by Reuters, said two members of the Mujahadeen were killed today in a gunbattle with security forces in the capital. The radio, quoting a Guards statement, said some 90 leftist militants had been arrested in several cities over the past few weeks. Security forces had seized documents and printing presses in the raids, it said.

1 killed in Beirut

BEIRUT, Jan. 4 (R) — One person died and four were wounded today in a clash between rival militant groups in West Beirut, security sources said. The fighting between gunmen from the Shiite Muslim group Amal and the Communist Action Organisation had now stopped, Communist Action sources said. They said one of their men died in the clash. Earlier in the day, an expert defused a powerful time bomb five minutes before it was due to explode in a bag left in a building opposite a luxury West Beirut hotel, the security sources added. The bomb contained 20 kg of explosives as well as four land grenades, they reported. About 100 people died last year in clashes between Amal and Lebanese leftist and Palestinian organisations, police estimates.



Queen hears lecture on architecture

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor heard this afternoon the lecture delivered by Dr. Majdi Tawfiq, head of the Architecture Department at the University of Jordan, on Arab architecture.

The lecture at the Amman Hotel was essentially devoted to the nature and characteristics of the Arab house and the qualitative and quantitative leap forward in Arab architecture since the seventies.

Dr. Tawfiq spoke about the expansion of architecture in the big cities in the Arab World at the expense of rural areas. He pointed out that the phenomenon of emigration from the rural areas to the cities is the cause for this gap in the architectural progress separating the city from the rural areas.

Dr. Tawfiq called for paying attention to architectural planning through the stages of development and the achievement of a reasonable degree of decentralisation in the expansion of cities. He said this would make small cities progress to become medium and consequently big-size cities.

Dr. Tawfiq also urged the training of people and enriching the already existing expertise so that "we can create a solid base for planning and organisation, and we can contribute to resolving the existing problems."

Princess Wijdan, the president of the Royal Commission for Fine Arts; the director-general of tourism; and several members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps attended the lecture.

Jabal Al Nasr gets new telephones

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (Petra) — The Telecommunications Corporation has approved the installation of 107 new telephones to the Jabal Al Nasr residents, Telecommunications Minister Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben said today.

Dr. Zaben, after heading a meeting of the Central Telephone Committee for Amman, said that this is a first step which will be followed by other steps to expand telephone services in low-income

areas in Amman. He said the Corporation's policy is to secure telephones to all parts of the capital.

Dr. Zaben said that during the meeting, the participants discussed the possibility of expanding the telephone networks in the areas of Abu Alanda to provide additional telephones, particularly to the factories, companies and banks whose services depend on the availability of telephones. He added that the com-

mittee has also decided to install 478 new telephones in Al Ashrafyah, Jabal Amman, Marka, Bayadir, Wadi Seer, Suweilch, Jabal Al Qusour, central Amman and Mahatta.

Dr. Zaben said the Marka residents who applied for telephones before the end of 1980 can refer to the Marka Communications Engineering's office to expedite the installation of new telephones in their homes.

Haig 'considers naming Mideast envoy'

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's aides said he spent the last five days seriously considering whether to name a special envoy to the drawn-out Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on Palestinian "autonomy," the New York Times reported today.

Aides said Mr. Haig studied the Middle East situation and the possibility of sending a high-level negotiator to demonstrate the Reagan administration's commitment to an agreement, the Times said.

But the newspaper quoted one unidentified State Department official as saying that Mr. Haig is not convinced the time is right to take action.

Mr. Haig will meet with the American ambassadors to Egypt and Israel this week to discuss the

wide-ranging problems in the Middle East along with the possibility of sending a special envoy to the Palestinian "self-rule" talks, the Times said.

U.N. officer says PLO, Syria want ceasefire

TIBERIAS, Jan. 4 (R) — Lt. Gen. Emmanuel Erskine, commander of the United Nations force in the Middle East, said here today that both Syria and the Palestinians wanted the ceasefire in Lebanon to continue.

Speaking at the annual reception for the United Nations by the mayor of Tiberias, Gen. Erskine said that United Nations commanders were in regular con-

tact with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat. They reported that the PLO would continue to abide by its commitment to respect the ceasefire in South Lebanon.

"There have been no new developments in the region and we have not observed any heavy weapons being brought into South Lebanon," Gen. Erskine said.

Early resumption of Iraqi oil flow through sabotaged pipeline uncertain

BEIRUT, Jan. 4 (R) — Engineers worked today to repair a sabotaged pipeline carrying Iraqi oil to the Mediterranean but there was no word on when pumping would resume.

Unidentified saboteurs blew up the pipeline yesterday, striking at an Iraqi bid to boost war-restricted oil exports. The link runs from the Iraqi oil fields across Syria to the Lebanese Tripoli oil terminal and was cut just inside Lebanon.

The director of oil installations at Tripoli, Walid Mawlawi, told Reuters today he hoped repairs would be finished within 24 hours but he did not know when oil would be pumped again.

The war with Iran closed Iraq's own terminals on the Gulf, forcing it to use pipelines across Turkey and Syria. The spur to Tripoli reopened 11 days ago after being closed for five years.

There has been no firm indication of who blew it up. Unidentified attackers shelled a tanker in Tripoli port on Saturday and three weeks ago an explosion demolished Iraq's embassy in Beirut killing at least 36 people.

Tripoli is controlled by several leftist Lebanese and Palestinian groups and by Syrian peacekeeping forces. Mountains behind Tripoli provide strongholds for right-wing militiamen loyal to former President Suleiman Frangieh.

In London, Lloyds shipping intelligence service said its Beirut agents reported the pipeline had been dynamited over a length of 30 metres at Alhassa near Tal Aabbas Al Gharbi, just inside Lebanon from Syria.

Witnesses said blazing oil had gushed from the 75-centimetre pipe into a river, spreading fire to three houses and damaging a bridge. Officials said orchards also caught fire.

Western oil industry sources in London said Iraqi exports recently fell below one million barrels daily or less than a third of the level before the Gulf war began in September 1980.

But the Iraqis have been signing new contracts and hope to get exports up to around 1.3 million barrels per day (b/d), counting on the Tripoli outlet to move some 200,000 b/d.

The Iraqi pipeline across Turkey was closed briefly by an explosion early in the Gulf war. Disputes over transit dues between Iraq and Syria have dogged the trans-Syria pipeline, which has a spur to Syria's Banias terminal as well as to Lebanon's Tripoli.

Mr. Mawlawi said there were 735,000 barrels of Iraqi crude stored in tanks at Tripoli but none of this would be exported until pumping through the pipeline resumed.

Fahd plan for Mideast peace activated as readiness to recognise Israel denied

MANAMA, Bahrain, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — Saudi Arabia denied today that Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal had expressed willingness to recognise Israel if it accepts the kingdom's eight-point Mideast peace plan.

"There is no truth whatsoever to what has been attributed to his highness about the kingdom's recognition of Israel," a foreign ministry official was quoted by the Saudi press agency as saying.

He said that some foreign news agencies had misquoted Prince Saud's interview with the New York Times on that score.

"The important thing in his highness' statement...first and foremost, is Israel's recognition of Palestinian people's rights and its withdrawal from occupied Arab territory," the agency quoted the same official as saying. "If Israel responds to these two legitimate demands, peace can prevail in the area."

Contacts

Meanwhile, there was a flurry of contacts in Arab capitals centering on the Saudi plan.

The Arab League secretary-general Chedli Klibi was in Saudi Arabia to initiate consultations on resuming the Arab summit conference, which broke up in Fez, Morocco, last November in disagreement over the Saudi peace plan.

Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, fresh from a tour of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states last week, has announced plans to visit Libya and Algeria.

Diplomatic circles here believe Mr. Assad will try to convince some Arab states to soften opposition to the Saudi plan since it is currently the only alternative to stagnation over Israel's recent annexation of the Golan Heights.

Another indication of a softening of the Arab opposition came in an interview with the speaker of the Palestine National Council, the Palestinians' parliament in exile.

Khaled Al Fahoum told the Saudi Arabian newspaper Al Yom that the Arab summit should be resumed "at the nearest possible opportunity...and must be a meeting of logic and candour."

Saudi newspapers gave a low-



Prince Saud Al Faisal

key treatment to Prince Saud's reiteration of the peace plan, but there was a crescendo of activities within the framework of efforts to rally the Arabs behind it.

The Saudi blueprint "takes into account all Arab objectives," said the Saudi newspaper Al Madinat, reminding the Arabs of the kingdom's past and present support of the Arab cause.

Upon arriving in the Saudi city of Jeddah yesterday, Mr. Klibi said that inter-Arab "probes" were already underway and that he was concentrating on quick resumption of the suspended summit.

"Arab countries have asserted their readiness to give priority to national interests and solidarity over all considerations and obstacles," he told the Saudi agency, expressing satisfaction over the recent restoration of diplomatic relations between Saudi Arabia and Libya.

Mr. Klibi emphasised the "dangers implicit" in Israel's annexation of Syria's Golan Heights and the importance of Arab contacts with the United States about a comprehensive Mideast settlement.

He also expressed hopes that the current Arab mediation efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war will be successful.

Kuwait appeals to Iraq to accept mediation

KUWAIT, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — Kuwait called on Iran and Iraq today to respond to mediation efforts to end their 14-month-old war "in order to deprive the superpowers of any pretext to interfere in the Arabian Gulf area."

The appeal was made by Health Minister Abdul Rahman Al Awadi, who is acting as minister of state for cabinet affairs, after a cabinet meeting.

Mr. Awadi also revealed that Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah has replied to a message from Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati expressing his government's

desire to improve relations with Kuwait.

Kuwait and Syria were reported last week to be planning a joint initiative to end the war on the northern flank of the Gulf.

Mr. Velayati visited Syria last Thursday but Iranian announcements said the purpose of the visit was to express Iran's support to Syria in the wake of Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and that mediation in the Iran-Iraq war was not discussed.

Asked about the responses to the mediation soundings, Mr. Awadi said: "The general trend of

events indicates that the two parties are willing to end the war and that Syria is apparently moving in this direction." He did not elaborate.

Kuwaiti posts on the border with Iraq came under frequent rocket fire last summer during aerial battles over southern Iraq between Iraqi and Iranian jets. Kuwait blamed Iran for the incidents.

Mr. Awadi said Kuwait hoped the war will end as soon as possible and "good faith will prevail in order to deprive superpowers of any pretext to interfere in the region."

"The continuation of the war will result in the weakening of the region's states and give justification to big power intervention," he said.

PLO leader says ties with Iran deteriorating

MANAMA, Bahrain, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — A top Palestinian official said today that the Palestine Liberation Organisation's relations with the Iranian regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini were deteriorating and called for Arab pressures against France.

Mr. Khaled Al Fahoum, speaker of the Palestinian National Council (parliament in exile) told the Saudi Arabian newspaper Al Yom that difficulties with Iran have arisen over reported meetings between PLO officials and former Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr.

Mr. Fahoum said that French President Francois Mitterrand's government was "deviating from past French policies for just and comprehensive Mideast peace."

"France's mere insistence on leading Europe in sending troops to (Egypt's) Sinai is tantamount to recognition of the Camp David accords," he said.

"This is an anti-Arab policy (by France) which does full injustice to Palestinian rights, and we as Arabs must exercise sufficient pressure on France to change this policy," Mr. Fahoum said.

He said five East European countries have elevated the PLO's representative to full diplomatic and political status. These, he added, were Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Poland.

Mubarak swears in new Egyptian cabinet

CAIRO, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — Condemning favouritism and privilege and stressing self-reliance and honesty, President Hosni Mubarak swore in a new cabinet today that is expected to re-examine the late President Anwar Sadat's economic policies.

The 33-man cabinet, led by Prime Minister Fuad Mohieddin, includes 12 new faces and replaces deputy prime minister for finance and economy, Abdul Razzak Abdul Meguid, with Mohammad Abdul Fattah, Ibrahim, governor of the central bank.

Mr. Mubarak swore the 34 men in one-by-one in a brief ceremony at his Uruba Palace in suburban Heliopolis before supervising the cabinet's first meeting, a half-hour session. The president did not speak to reporters after the meeting.

But the new Information Minister Safwat Al Sharif, former director of the radio and television authority, told reporters: "He told us the emphasis is on facts and achievements, not in promises."

Mr. Al Sharif said the president stressed "self-reliance and honesty" and said there would be "no privileges, no favouritism, no exceptions. People will be evaluated according to their performance and accomplishments."

He quoted Mr. Mubarak as saying: "We should look to the future, not to the past. There should be no defaming, and no offending."

Mr. Mubarak's comments aga-

inst favouritism have been well-received by the Egyptian public. Many of whom viewed Mr. Sadat's rule as having enriched some of the former president's friends and relatives.

Mr. Sadat's open door policy to the West, begun in 1974, has been criticised by many as having encouraged a deluge of luxury imports while ignoring productive industry. Asked to comment on the criticism of the open door, Mr. Mohieddin said:

"We want a productive open door policy. We're not against the open door per se, but for it not to be in particular the things the people here don't need. We want it to be more than that. We welcome foreign capital from anywhere, but our priorities are for production needs."

There were no changes in the key areas of foreign affairs and defence, where Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala retained their posts.

But the change affected deputy premier and minister of interior, Mr. Nabawi Ismail who was shifted to the post of deputy premier for civil services and local governments.

Mr. Hassan Abu Basma, a senior police officer, replaced Mr. Ismail who supervised Mr. Sadat's purge of his political enemies, religious extremists as well as the arrest of 2,500 Muslim fanatics following Mr. Sadat's assassination last October.

West Germany votes for fictitious minister

BONN, Jan. 4 (R) — A fictitious minister was voted one of West Germany's most popular politicians in an opinion poll published today.

The respected Emnid Institute placed "Minister Meyers" on a list of government officials submitted to voters for a routine popularity test.

As a result the non-existent minister was voted sixth most popular, ahead of political heavyweights like Defence Minister Hans Apel and Interior Minister Gerhart Baum.

"Contrary to the assumptions of politicians and opinion pollsters, large sections of the population have a high degree of ignorance about politics," an Emnid spokesman said.

The Emnid Institute, based in Bielefeld, is one of West Germany's best-known public opinion and market research organisations.

It said one in three West Germans, asked to name a minister, were either unable to do so or gave a wrong name.

Top of the poll came Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

NATIONAL

JD 17m Aqaba berths job awarded



AMMAN, Jan. 4 (J.T.) — The Ministry of Transport and the British construction firm George Wimpey today signed a JD 17.26 million contract for the construction of cargo berths in the Aqaba Port expansion project.

Under the agreement, Wimpey will build two deep-water berths for container ships, totalling 540 metres in length, and a 40-metre deep-water roll-on/roll-off (RO/RO) berth. The new berths will be located at the site of the present northern

floating berth, which will be transferred elsewhere during the construction.

The company will begin preparation of the site immediately, and the project is to be completed in June 1984 according to the timetable stipulated in the agreement.

Minister of Transport Ali Subeihat signed the agreement for Jordan, and George Wimpey's director general signed for his company. The signing took place at the Ministry of Transport.

Import ban on 20 types of produce

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (Petra) — Tomatoes, bananas, marrows and cherries are among 20 types of fruit and vegetables that are not to be imported to Jordan during the current month, according to instructions issued by Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin.

11,000 passports

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (J.T.) — The Passport Department processed 11,189 passport applications, including those for permanent passports, temporary passports, corrections and additions, during December, Department Director General Mohammad Al Qudab said today.

He added that the department had grossed JD 139,074. It issued 8,044 permanent passports, 449 temporary passports and 207 passports for Gaza citizens.

Ceremonies, courses, bazaar to mark Prophet's birthday

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (Petra) — Jordan will celebrate on Thursday the Prophet Mohammad's birthday anniversary. To mark the occasion, a religious ceremony organised by the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs will take place under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein, at the Palace of Culture on Wednesday afternoon. King Hussein will make a national speech on this occasion.

Other speakers who will address the rally will be the Awqaf minister, the chief Islamic justice, the president of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research and the armed forces Mufti. The Awqaf Ministry will also organise on this occasion religious ceremonies in the various governorates and districts of the country.

Awqaf Minister Kamel Al Sharif will open in Aqaba on Thursday a religious guidance camp.

Twenty-five preachers will be tutored at the camp on the best methods of preaching. On the same day, Mr. Sharif will open a course for the training of preachers, in which 25 preacher-trainees will participate. During the course, they will receive lessons and lectures in Islamic theology and law.

On Jan. 16, the awqaf minister will open in Irbid Governorate an Islamic cultural centre and several mosques.

Jordan Television will relay Friday prayers live on Jan. 15 from the Aqaba mosque, where the awqaf minister and the director of religious guidance at the ministry will address the worshippers. At a charitable bazaar organised in Aqaba, gifts will be given to the poor, orphans and needy families.

On this blessed occasion, Prime Minister Mudar Badran has issued an official circular declaring Thursday to be an official holiday. Local governors have issued orders closing taverns, nightclubs and liquor stores from 5 p.m. on Thursday until 8 a.m. on Friday.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Iraqi aides due on Friday

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (J.T.) — Iraqi Health Protection Director General Sa'doun Khalifah, and Statistics Department Director Adnan Al Rabi'i, will arrive in Amman on Friday, Al Ra'i newspaper said today. They will participate in the meetings of the follow-up committee to implement a health cooperation agreement signed between Jordan and Iraq in 1979, and the cooperation protocol which was signed between the two countries in November when Health Minister Zuhair Malhas visited Iraq.

Chinese women's team leaves

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (Petra) — A three-member Chinese women's delegation, representing the All China Women's Federation International Department, left here last night after a five-day visit to Jordan. The members of the delegation met with Her Majesty Queen Noor, Minister of Social Development Ibrahim Al Mufti and other Jordanian women. They also visited a number of cultural and historical sites, and industrial establishments in Jordan.

Irbid children learn music

IRBID, Jan. 4 (Petra) — A musical course concluded today at the Irbid Municipality children's library. Forty pupils participated in the four-month course, during which they received theoretical and practical lessons in music and musical instruments.

Welsh academician visits RSS

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (Petra) — The visiting dean of the school of libraries at the University of Wales today visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), where he saw a documentary film on the RSS activities and various departments. He was also briefed by RSS library officials on the role of the society's library, which contains 25,000 books, in supplying Jordanian researchers with their reference needs.

Women's police force studied

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (Petra) — The Public Security Directorate is preparing a study on the establishment and development of the women's police force in Jordan. A directorate spokesman said the study, which is aimed at further promoting the work of policewomen, covers such subjects as the role of women in Arab society, the development of women's police forces in various countries and a field survey to determine the public's interest in the Jordanian female police force, which was established seven years ago.

Jerash road drivers warned

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (Petra) — A spokesman for the Public Security Directorate said today that the Irbid Governorate public works directorate will undertake construction works to widen the road on Qafqafa intersection on the Irbid-Jerash road from the morning of Jan. 5 until the morning of Jan. 7.

German team visits college

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (Petra) — A delegation of experts from the West German Organisation for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) today visited the Princess Sarvath Community College and got acquainted with its achievements and methods of teaching.

The principal of the college, Dr. Radah Al Khatib, briefed the delegation on the establishment of the college, its progress and future plans.

The German delegation arrived in Amman yesterday on a two-week visit to Jordan. Its members will meet with a number of Jordanian officials and visit a number of community colleges and scientific establishments in order to get acquainted with Jordan's progress. They will also study the extent of Jordanian woman's participation in the process of development.

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (J.T.) — Mr. George David Rennie has been awarded the Order of the British Empire (OBE) by Queen Elizabeth II of Britain in recognition of his long and distinguished record of service to British commercial interests in Jordan and the Middle East in general.

According to a British embassy press release, Mr. Rennie has been working in Jordan as an adviser and consultant to British firms since 1975. However, his efforts both to promote British business and to encourage economic and commercial cooperation between Britain and the countries of the Middle East date from well before this time.

From 1946 he has worked in Iraq, Egypt, Lebanon and, now, in Jordan. His wealth of experience is highly valued here both by British companies and by his Jordanian friends and business colleagues, the release said.

British expat receives OBE

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- Paintings by French neorealists, at the Jordan National Gallery.
- Photographic exhibition entitled Our Cities: Past and Present, at the Haya Arts Centre.
- Paintings by Ammar Khammash, at the Alia Art Gallery.

Films

- The British Council presents "Death on the Nile," based on the novel by Agatha Christie, at 8 p.m. Refreshments available from 7 p.m.
- The Goethe Institute presents "Der Freischuetz" at 8 p.m.

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NATIONAL

Art and culture during 1981

An exciting and enjoyable year

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Picasso, Henry Moore, Pierre Soulages, Anthony Caro, Fromentin, David Hockney, Salvador Dali, Joan Miro, Barbara Hepworth: this is a list of names that demonstrates better than anything else what a remarkable year 1981 was for Jordan in terms of fine art.

Work from all these internationally famous artists — many of whom are the makers of 20th century modern art — was exhibited in Amman over the past year. Never before has there been an opportunity to see such a selection of art; never before have

the Jordanian artist and artlover had such easy access and exposure to the paintings, sculptures and prints of these and many other excellent artists. The year 1981 will thus be remembered as the year when international exhibitions became a regular and welcome part of the Jordanian cultural calendar.

The Jordan National Gallery played a major role in bringing some of these important exhibitions to the country. Two exhibitions for French art — one a comprehensive selection of contemporary paintings, together with some neorealist prints — gave us here in Jordan an idea of French art over the last 20 years, while the excellent exhibition of

50 years of British sculpture and the 100-year retrospective of Turkish paintings were equally interesting and informative.

With these exhibitions the Jordan National Gallery formed cultural ties with their countries of origin, which will in the near future reciprocate by holding exhibitions of Jordanian artists in their own cities. The last year saw a two-way cultural exchange with Pakistan; and already for 1982, the Jordan National Gallery has arranged other such exchanges with both Turkey and India.

The Alia Art Gallery was also instrumental, in its first full year as an art gallery, in bringing good works of art to Amman. The beginning of 1981 saw a show of the

abstract work of British artist Brian Fielding, which contrasted abruptly with the later exhibition of the "Orientalists". The latter brought classical and romantic renditions of the Levant made in the latter half of the 19th century by European artists. Finally, under the new directorship of Raghida Ghandour, there was the Contemporary Masters Exhibition, which brought prints from a roll-call of the most famous artists in the world.

Admittedly, none of these exhibitions of the Alia Gallery were brought purely for the cultural advancement of the country; but for whatever reason they were brought, it does not stop us benefiting from them or enjoying their presence.

Place on the map

One of the main benefits of all these international exhibitions is that Jordan is finding a place on the artistic map. "Jordan has now become, after Baghdad one of the most important art centres in the Middle East," Jordan National Gallery Director Suhail Bisharat told the Jordan Times. "We have now established a certain name and prestige, and more than ever people are wanting to buy Jordanian works of art."

Like 1980, 1981 saw a great many exhibitions — about 20 — held by local artists. Only a handful, however, were of a very high standard. One of these was that of the work of Princess Fahrelnissa Zeid and her students, specifically Hind Naser, Ufemia Rizk and Suha Shuman. As an indication of the quality of their work, these artists, along with Majda Raad, were invited to participate in the Salon d'Automne, the famous and prestigious exhibition held annually in Paris. The invitation came on the strength of the work seen in the catalogue of the exhibition here. In this way, these artists also brought international attention to Jordan, as the "Peintres de Jordanie" were seen by thousands at the huge and very important Paris show.

Other excellent work exhibited by local artists, later in the year, came from Ahmad Nawash, from Ayyad Al Nimer and Omar Hamdan, who showed jointly at the Alia Gallery; from Yaser Duweik, and in December from Princess Wijdan Ali.

There were two large and interesting group exhibitions in 1981, in which most of the practising artists in Jordan got a chance to exhibit one or two pieces.

The first was the spring festival, held both in Aqaba and Amman, and the second was held in the unusual location of the Zeus Vaults at Jerash during the three-day Jerash Festival in October. Both included some very good work by the more established artists; but unfortunately there were a substantial number of not-so-good pieces, and it is these — along with the many, often poor, exhibitions held in Amman — that give cause for concern.

Mr. Bisharat said he hopes that because of the quality of the imported exhibitions, the artists here will become more aware, and will start to be more careful about what they exhibit for their own. They will it is hoped, realise that their work has to be of a certain standard, and that not just anything they have done is acceptable.

"High standards are being set," Mr. Bisharat said. "Critics are talking; people are discussing art; and they are no longer afraid to say that they do not like a painting."

Mr. Mohanna Durra, the cultural advisor to the minister of culture and youth, also hopes to see a better general standard of work in 1982. "In 1981," he said, "we have seen more exhibitions, and quite a few new young Jordanian artists have appeared for the first time. I do hope that in 1982 there will be more attention given to the standard and quality of the work that will be exhibited to our public."

Keeping standards up

Mr. Durra went on to recommend a way of maintaining high professional standards: "This could be done by forming a higher committee representing the various bodies — for example the Jordan National Gallery, the Ministry of Culture and the association of painters — in charge of

the promotion of visual arts in general.

The committee's duty, he said, "would be to maintain the quality of exhibitions, in order not to confuse our public any more. The committee, in my view, should be tolerant. It should not be based on New York standards, yet it should take into consideration the important role of presenting to the public the best of what we have. It should have the authority not to allow bad works of art to be exhibited anywhere — whether it is hotels, galleries or cultural centres."

"Encouragement must only be given to those who deserve it."

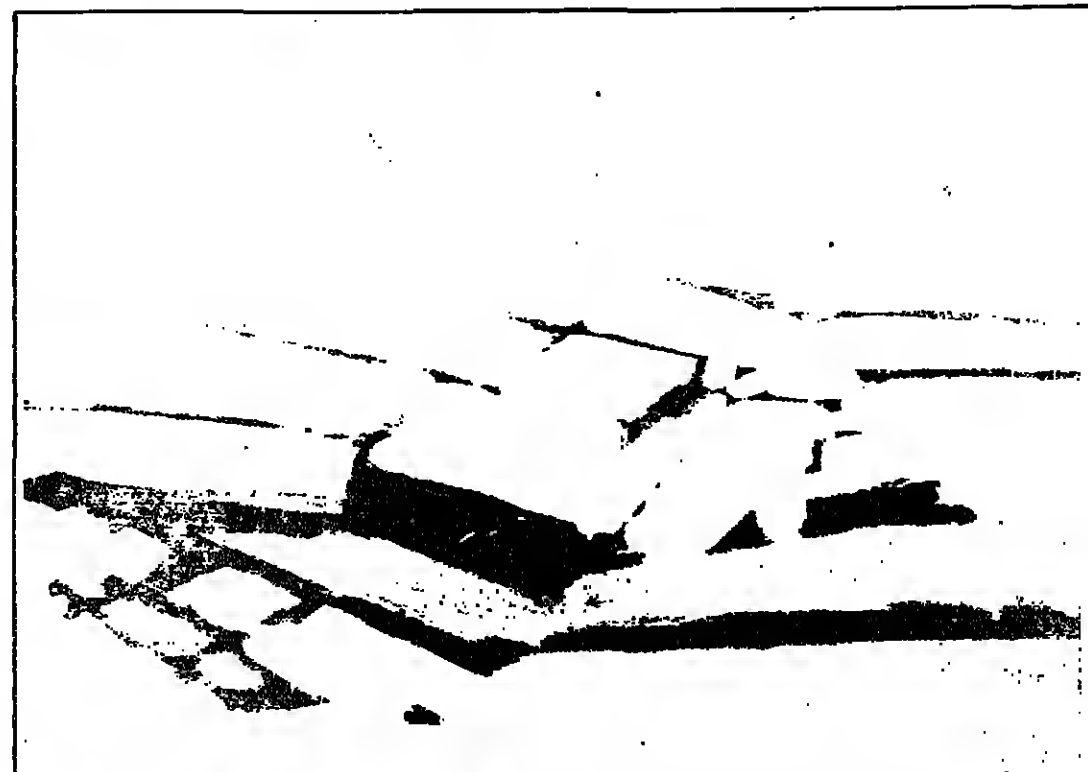
A recent open forum at the British Council on Jordanian art raised some important issues, and it is hoped that through such discussions — which will be repeated at other venues, for example the Jordan National Gallery — the local artists will benefit greatly. It was at this meeting that one of the surprising deficits in Jordanian art was noted. This was that despite the fact Jordan possesses some of the most wonderful natural scenery — expressible particularly well in watercolours — there are very few artists, with the notable exception of Ammar Khamash, who go out and paint it. As Dr. Malcolm Quantrill said, it is very surprising there is not a thriving school of landscape watercolourists.

Similarly, despite the fact that Jordan is a display case of the most marvellous varieties of stone and rocks, there are very few stone sculptors, and during the whole of 1981 there was not one exhibition of sculpture of any kind by a local artist. There were, however, two ceramics exhibitions, including one of the original and delightful new work of Maha Otaqui.

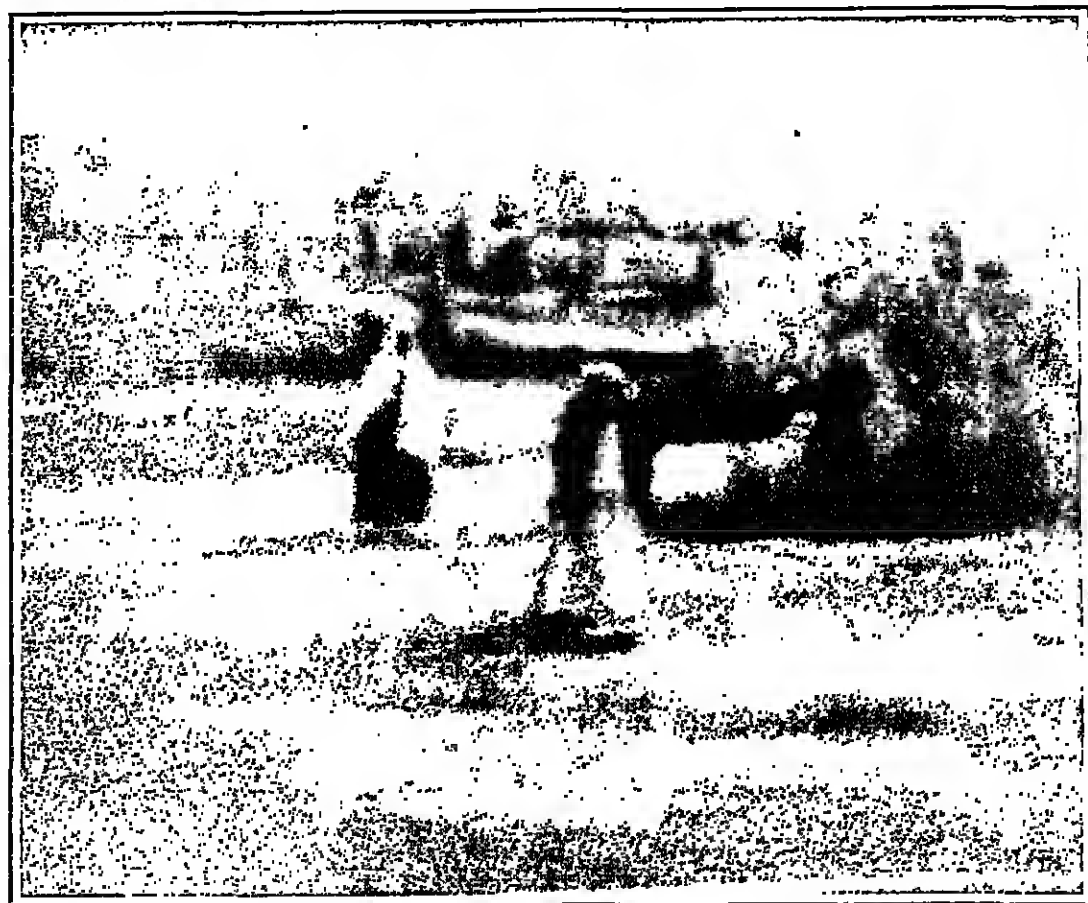
The year 1981 did, however, see a marked increase in the number of photographic exhibitions. Although mostly of the work of foreigners, they at least represented an awakening Jordanian interest in the art of photography, which is being promoted fiercely by the French Cultural Centre.

The Salhashian Trading Company, in cooperation with the Holiday Inn, held the year's only photographic competition. Wonderful old photographs taken at the end of the last century and at the beginning of this, of Jordan, Palestine and their peoples, were exhibited all over Jordan by the Harvard Semitic Museum.

The cultural centres, as usual, played an important role in the promotion of art throughout the year. The French Centre, in addition to its photographic activities, did much to promote and aid



Paintings by Omar Hamdan (above) and Yaser Duweik (below), from the Spanish Cultural Centre's exhibition in late 1981



Madaba's weavers by holding a large and interesting exhibition of their craft. The British Council, apart from the stimulation it generated by its healthy and enjoyable discussions on the theatre and the arts, hosted many the-

atrical performances (especially of the one-man show variety), and exciting exhibitions like the photographs of murals in "Painting the Town" and the large and informative Shakespeare exhibition.

Excellent films were the hallmark of the American Centre's contribution to the cultural year, along with some controversial exhibitions which, like one poster exhibition, raised many questions. The Goethe Institute brought prints from Germany, and made its space available for one or two Jordanian artists to exhibit their work.

Last, but not least, the Spanish Cultural Centre celebrated the opening of its new exhibition space by holding a good exhibition

of work from some of the best Jordanian artists. In the future, this new gallery will be devoted to showing both Jordanian and Spanish works of art.

The year 1981 was culturally both exciting and very enjoyable. More and more people have become involved and aware; discussions have taken place at all levels; established local artists have shown themselves in 1981 to have matured, and along with the international exhibitions, they have helped raise the quality of art shown here in Jordan. As Mr. Bisharat says, "Fine art in Jordan has never had it so good" — and all this only goes to indicate that, culturally, 1982 is going to be even better.

Today's Weather

Due to a low-pressure zone affecting the area, it will be cloudy, with thunder showers all over the country, especially in the south. Winds will be westerly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with thunder showers, variable winds and calm to wavy seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	5	11
Aqaba	11	19
Deserts	4	14
Jordan Valley	10	18

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 15, Aqaba 20. Humidity readings: Amman 62 per cent, Aqaba 57 per cent.



L'Hospice d'Ivry by Martine Franck, from the National Gallery's exhibition of contemporary French art

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Painting by Paolo Pavesi, from the Alia Art Gallery's exhibition of the Orientalists

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School days

IT IS difficult not to feel relieved at, and to welcome, the reopening on Monday of Birzeit University in the occupied West Bank. Such good news is rare for those living under the occupation regime: one assumes that the university's Arab student body and their professors are happy to return to the halls of learning. But that's only part of the story.

The Israelis closed the university two months ago, in one of their by-now familiar outbursts of pique at all attempts to express the Arab Palestinian identity. The decision to let classes begin again—for whatever reason that decision was taken—renews in us a bit of hope; but such feelings will always remain mere glimmers, as long as the foreign military rulers of the land retain their pervasive and arbitrary power.

In allowing the resumption of academic activity, the authorities singled out a handful of students, members of the student council, who would not be returning to classes. What was behind the decision? Was it because of these students' poor attendance at lectures? Was it because of their low grades, or because they stuck chewing gum under their chairs in class? No, it was because they were Arabs, and were not ashamed to say so. The Israelis considered these students to be among the ringleaders of the "notorious" gangs at Birzeit, who insist on their right to be treated as humans.

Wherever young people gather, especially the younger generation of a people without recognition, they are bound to express their people's longings and aspirations. This happens all over the world, and Palestine is no exception. Since the start of the occupation, Birzeit has been a main focus of Israeli repression, because it is from these students that the occupiers are most afraid of hearing the truth.

We are happy classes have resumed at Birzeit. But measures like the latest ban have a chilling effect on our ability to hope.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The awakening

AL DUSTOUR: It seems that the Arabs have awakened from a deep dream. All the Arab capital cities are calling for rectifying the Arab situation, closing rifts and rebuilding the Arab ranks.

Although the natural motivation for this trend is a historical one, it has been clear that it is the foreign threat which drives the Arab Nation to seek the establishment of their solidarity to confront the challenges facing them.

There are signs that the Arabs are seriously moving to establish this solidarity. It also seems that the Arab soul has become impatient with what happened to Palestine and the humiliation its people suffered at the hands of the Zionists. Arabs have come to understand that their only protection lies in their solidarity.

We have never doubted the originality of our Arab Nation and its established ability of rise and confront all difficulties and emerge victorious. We bless this trend witnessed in all Arab cities. But we urge the Arabs to protect this solidarity against being influenced by any future Arab differences.

Our confrontation with Israel has never stopped. Agreements and the scores of international plans to end this confrontation have all failed. The Israeli onslaught continues. The Arabs' confrontation of this onslaught must be based on a firm-pan Arab foundation of solidarity which can restore to this nation its dignity and pan-Arab security.

The Zionist onslaught is not the only factor that urges the establishment of Arab solidarity. There are other foreign threats which the nation must confront unitedly.

The Arab states must establish this solidarity in view of domestic changes and the grave challenges facing them. The escalating events nowadays, the pan-Arab ties and the one destiny make it imperative for the Arabs to unite and establish their solidarity.

Dreaming of peace

AL RA'I: Prince Saud Al Faisal's statement to the New York Times yesterday reflect a positive image of the serious Arab trend to establish peace in the Middle East. It also stresses the fact that the efforts being exerted to achieve a just and comprehensive peace are not merely a political manoeuvre.

The Israeli reaction to Prince Saud's statement has reflected the usual Israeli defiance and haughtiness that characterise its policy to undermine peace and to perpetuate the present situation which guarantees the Zionist entity's continued control over the Arab territories and disavowal of the Palestinian people's rights.

The Saudi foreign minister stressed for the first time that Prince Fuhd's peace plan guarantees Israel's right to exist and grants it all the rights and enjoyed by the people of the region and commits it to the same obligations, particularly abandoning the policy of aggression, withdrawing from occupied territories and recognising the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. But Israel, as was evident in its reaction to Saud's statement, views peace in a different perspective. Israel wants this peace to give it all the rights it wants without imposing any commitments on it.

We hope that the statement of the Saudi minister, revealed a serious tendency towards the establishment of peace, has exposed Israel and the Zionist leaders fear of peace. We hope that the world understands now that these Zionist leaders are doing their best to undermine the very principles of peace.

Everybody understands that Israel has to be addressed by a different language because the Arabs have exhausted the dictionary of peace vocabulary without any signs that the other party has taken in a single word.

Peace will remain a dream until the Arabs master the ability to talk the other language properly.

Need for family planning

By Professor Abdel Omran

The speed of population growth is forcing Arab countries to divert a substantial share of their resources from saving and development to consumption needs. In some countries this 'demographic investment' is as high as 30 to 50 per cent of total investment.

Countries such as Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the two Yemens, which have some of the fastest growing populations in the world, already average a population growth rate of 3 per cent a year. Soon they will be joined by Somalia, Mauritania and Djibouti, where at present the growth rate is slightly lower mainly because of higher mortality rates. The 12 countries together account for about 70 per cent of a total Arab World population of 122 million.

Although the oil-rich countries in the region possess enough resources to support such fast-growing populations, in the countries with few resources overpopulation is undermining development efforts. For instance, by the time the High Dam was completed Egypt had added to its population more people than the dam could provide for.

Another problem is the serious health hazards resulting from excessive and unplanned fertility which prevails in the region. Typically the Arab woman starts her reproductive career at a very young age and continues it throughout her reproductive span, averaging about six to eight children, if not more.

Recent surveys by the World

Health Organisation have demonstrated the increased risks to mothers and children when pregnancies occur too close or at too early or too late a stage in a woman's life. These include high maternal and infant mortality, high incidence of pregnancy wastage, labour complications and other gynaecological problems. Children suffer from malnutrition and are vulnerable to infection, many exhibit mental retardation and poor growth. What is more disquieting is the lower intellectual development found in large families as compared to smaller ones.

These risks alone, apart from the other problems of overpopulation, are legitimate reasons for all Arab countries to adopt a population policy making family planning services available to safeguard the health of mother and child.

But among the less well-off countries of the region, only Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt have well developed family planning services. Countries such as Jordan, Lebanon and Syria have increasingly accepted the family health advantages of family planning, while Sudan and Somalia are showing a growing interest in family planning for the same reason.

Among the richer Gulf states however, only Bahrain provides official family planning services with information and education support given by the Family Planning Association.

The age composition of the population also presents serious social and economic problems to both rich and poor Arab nations. Because of high fertility and improved child survival, the population in the region is pre-

dominantly young; children under 15 constitute 45 to 50 per cent of the total population. Such high proportions of dependents place considerable economic constraints on development. This problem can certainly be mitigated by family planning.

Other problems arise due to the stark regional contrasts in topography, rainfall, climate and the varying accessibility of resources and opportunities. While on the one hand Arab cities are growing fast, the nomadic, scattered or hard-to-reach communities in countries like Saudi Arabia, Libya, Sudan and Egypt call for special policies to organise and reshape population distribution.

Unplanned and regulated migration, a characteristic of many of the countries of the region, is overtaxing the sanitary, transportation, health, education and housing facilities in cities such as Cairo, Amman, Damascus and Baghdad. In the country of origin, often also the countries with the least resources, the outward migration constitutes a drain on manpower.

Three major problems relate to manpower development and distribution in the Arab World. One of them is the small size of the manpower in relation to dependent children. A second is the low participation rate of Arab women in the labour force; at present this is a low 8 per cent. The third problem is the shortage of adequately trained manpower.

With the exception of Egypt most countries in the region lack sufficient numbers of trained physicians, nurses and paramedical workers to man their expanding health services. Of the 1,000 doctors who practised in Saudi Arabia

in 1974, only 190 were Saudi nationals. Even a rich country like Saudi Arabia would find it difficult to train the 6,000 doctors needed by the year 1990.

In general, the education system in the Arab countries is grossly inadequate to cater to the growing populations. Although the wealthier nations can afford to build a large number of schools in a short time, they lack trained educators who can speak Arabic. Thus there is no doubt that the Arab countries need population policies that can take care of all these population-based problems: growth, composition, distribution, manpower development, urban growth and migration of populations.

This applies equally to the rich and poor nations. Even in countries that claim there is a need for population increase, such an increase should not be achieved at the expense of mothers and children. Therefore in addition to policies tackling specific problems, family planning is one policy that should be common to all nations in the Arab World.

— People News Feature

Editor's Note: This article is adapted from a report by Dr. Abdel Omran, Professor of Epidemiology at the University of South Carolina, USA, first published in "People", the international development magazine.

Xerox corrected

Editor's Note: On Dec. 29 Jordan Times published a letter sent by Ms. Nancy Madi to Xerox Education Publications concerning their publication, "Freaky Facts", complaining about the two following facts:

"Muslims are forbidden to kill cows because they believe that cows contain the souls of reincarnated human beings"
 "It would be insulting to an Arab if you were not to belch heavily after dining as his guest."

Below is the answer sent by Ms. Jacqueline A. Ball, Managing Editor.

Dear Ms. Madi:

Your recent letter commenting on two entries in our book, "Freaky Facts", has recently reached my desk.

You are justified in raising the questions of accuracy and appropriateness of these entries. I can assure you, however, that when we originally published the book in 1972 we intended in no way to create or foster a distorted image of the Arabs or of any other group.

In periodically evaluating the books we offer, we ourselves determined not to reissue "Freaky Facts" in its original format. In fact, we have not sold that edition of the book in more than five years.

We did, however, issue a revised edition of the book in 1978. I enclose a copy of it, your interest. It does not contain the two passages in question.

In conclusion, we regret the original inclusion of these entries and have taken care that any present or future publications are carefully utilized for accuracy and appropriateness. Thank you for expressing your concern.

Sincerely,

Jacqueline A. Ball
 Managing Editor
 Paperback Book Club

Trouble for Japan

By John Roderick

The focus of events in North Asia this new year falls on Japan, the economic giant likely to find itself in trouble at home and abroad. Its economic relations with the United States, China and South Korea and its role in the defence of north Asia against Soviet encroachment are troubling problems confronting the Conservative government of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

Plagued by domestic economic and political issues, Suzuki's own hold on power could be threatened in the next 12 months, despite recent cabinet changes designed to strengthen his position within his own faction—the Liberal Democratic Party.

Neighbouring South Korea should remain politically stable into the new year but its economic prospects for 1982 are uncertain. Not yet recovered from a protracted recession, the government of President Chun Doo-Hwan plans to slash its export target by a billion dollars. The result could be a lower growth rate and more unemployment.

Japanese hesitation to grant a \$6 billion credit strained Japanese-Korean relations which could become a major political issue in Seoul during 1982, unless

Suzuki's new cabinet takes a course.

Despite feelers from the government, there appears no prospect for significant change in its acrimonious relationship with communist North Korea.

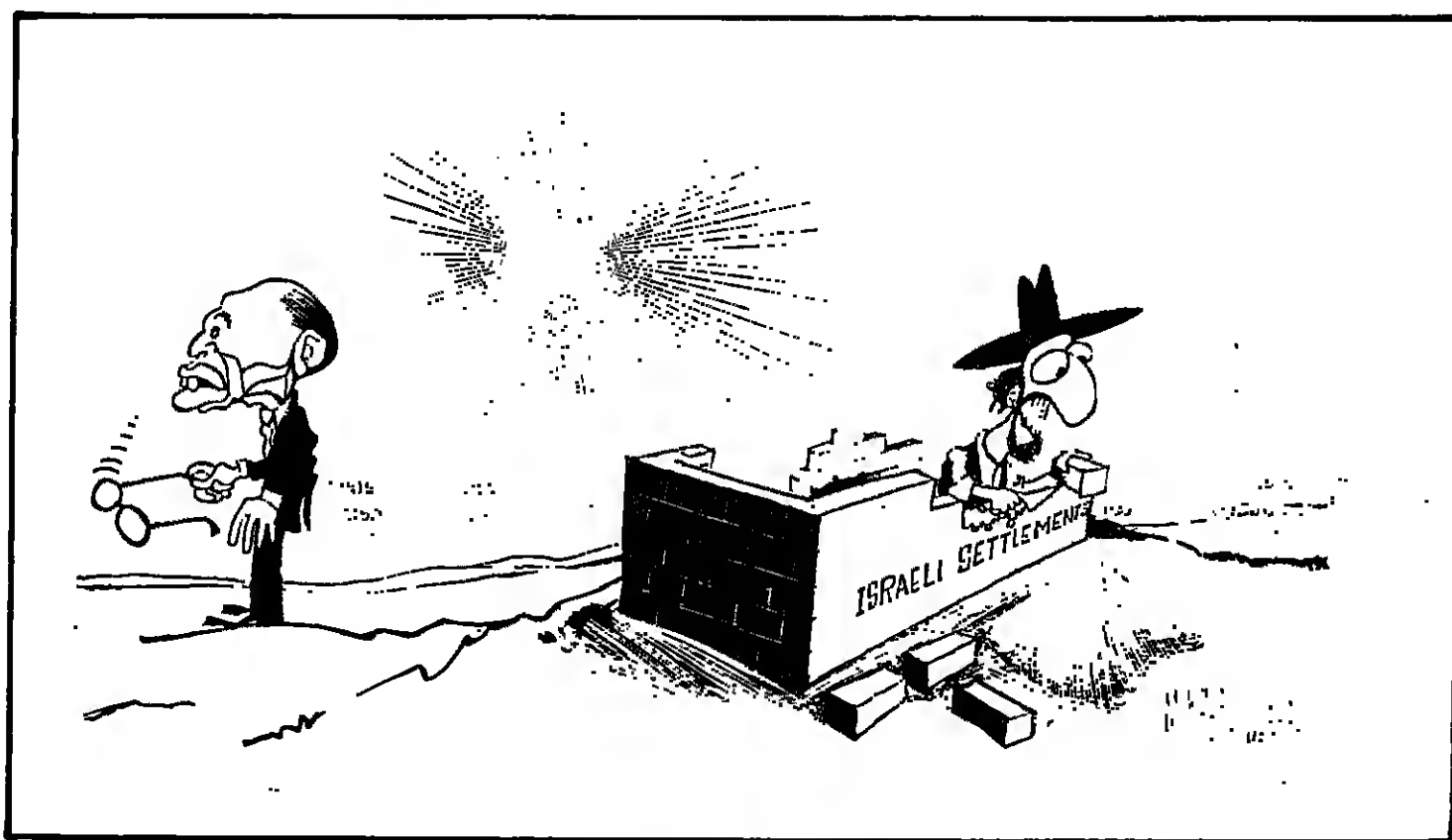
A \$25 billion deficit in trade with Japan predicted for 1982 could appreciably hurt U.S.-Japanese ties, already shaken by differences over balance payments and defence spending.

U.S. negotiators said at year end that unless Japan opens markets to American goods, protectionist moves could cost Japan some access to the profitable U.S. market.

A longer-term irritant in Japan's failure to heed U.S. requests for hikes in military outlays to ease the American burden of defence against Soviet military expansionism in Asia. The 1982 budget may boost defence spending by 7.5 per cent, still short of the per cent figure the Reagan administration says is desirable.

Japan's political and economic ties with China were improved in mid-December with a long-term low-interest loan of \$1.36 billion for a steel complex near Shanghai and a petro-chemical complex in Dqing.

— Associated Press



Panic among Conservatives

By Barry May

DISCONTENT among Britain's ruling Conservatives is rising because of fears that the country's economic recovery may be too slow to maintain Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government in power.

Despite signs of stronger industrial activity opposition to Mrs. Thatcher's tough economic policies has already flared into open revolt within the party.

Conservative critics are convinced the party faces disastrous defeat at the next general election unless she acts quickly to regain popularity by reflation the economy and reducing record unemployment.

With the jobless rate likely to hit the sensitive three million mark soon, the rebellion in the conservative ranks could gather momentum and take the political spotlight away from the bitter ideological battle in the opposition labour party and the emergence of the new social democratic party.

The latest public opinion poll showed the fledgling alliance of the Social Democrats and the minority Liberal Party would sweep to victory if an election were held now. The alliance would win 44 per cent of the popular vote, followed by the Conservatives and Labour with 27 per cent each.

Alarmed by the poll, dissident groups of Conservative Members of Parliament have been meeting in secret to plot their tactics for a stand-up fight against Mrs. Thatcher and her finance minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe.

They blame the Chancellor's tight-money economic strategy for the party's poor performance in recent by-elections — the last two have been won against heavy odds by the alliance.

The disaffected Conservatives challenge the assertion of Mrs. Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey that

Britain is over the worst of the recession and that brighter days are ahead.

The Chancellor maintains that signs of economic recovery are starting to multiply.

The signals, he says, are better productivity, improved output, increased competitiveness abroad, a slow-down in the rise in unemployment, moderation in wage demands and indications that the inflation rate will fall next year.

The latest government figures this week, for instance, showed that Britain's industrial output rose 1.7 per cent in October, the biggest jump in 2-1/2 years.

Several prominent Conservatives are, however, unconvinced by Sir Geoffrey Howe's assertions and have said so publicly.

So have some leading British economists, who predict more economic gloom ahead.

The rebels have warned Mrs. Thatcher if the government insists on fighting inflation at all costs rather than designing programmes to create jobs, the Conservatives could be thrown out of office at the next election which she must call by mid-1984.

Most prominent among her critics are former prime minister Edward Heath, former deputy foreign secretary Sir Ian Gilmour, Mrs. Thatcher's former business leader in parliament Norman St. John Stevas, and former party chairman Edward Du Cann.

The common denominator of most of the rebels is a plea for a five-billion sterling package of extra state spending to reflate the economy through measures to aid industry and create jobs.

The rebels worry particularly over the divisive social consequences of a two per cent cut next year in the real value of benefits paid to the unemployed in Britain's welfare state.

Mr. Heath, ousted by Mrs. Thatcher as party leader after his election defeat brought about by a

miners' strike during the 1973-1974 winter, denounced the cut in unemployment benefits.

"I find the argument that, because the rest of us have to suffer a reduction in the standard of living therefore the unemployed must bear their share, completely fallacious and unacceptable," he said in a parliamentary debate on raising state spending to 115 billion sterling next year.

Sir Geoffrey Howe has resisted calls for major reflation to reduce unemployment, adamant that the government's policies are necessary to keep Britain on course towards recovery.

"It would be madness to throw away that progress in a huge burst of government spending to create a few temporary extra jobs," he said in a recent television broadcast.

Nevertheless, the government was swayed enough to launch a one-billion sterling scheme to provide jobs for young people.

The scheme is designed to remove 300,000 young people from the dole queues each year through apprenticeships, grants to employers and job training for school-leavers.

The government's contention that things are looking better is endorsed by Industry Minister Patrick Jenkin, who says Britain is winning back business lost to foreign competitors.

Productivity in manufacturing industry, measured as output per man hour, rose by seven per cent since the end of 1980 and the overwhelmingly highest single contribution to the trend was the halving in the rate of pay settlements.

Coupled with the fall in the value of sterling against other currencies, this means competitiveness had improved by about 10 per cent, according to Mr. Jenkin.

Yet the treasury's Chief Economic Adviser Terry Burns sees sluggish growth of barely one per cent in real output in 1982.

A survey by the society of business economists also shows that more than half its 140 members believe the British economy will expand by no more than one per cent next year.

Nearly two-thirds of the economists also expect continued double-figure inflation with prices rising 10 to 12 per cent.

The government's satisfaction with the low level of wage settlements may be short-lived as the four per cent guideline for public sector employees has already been breached.

Manual workers for local municipal authorities have been given a 7.8 per cent rise — still well below the current inflation rate of 11.7 per cent — and this virtually ensures no other employers in the public sector will be content with four per cent.

As the Times of London said in an editorial: "who indeed will now settle for less?"

"The government's sensible public sector pay policy has been torpedoed. And its hopes of significant further progress in the battle against inflation are danger of sinking with it."

Britain's 240,000 coalminers — the country's most powerful trade union block — are demanding 23.7 per cent to lift their minimum weekly wage to £100 and are heading for another clash with the government. They have rejected a 10 per cent wage rise and will vote whether to strike.

If they strike in alliance with organised labour in the nationalised steel industry and railways, Britain could be brought virtually to a halt as it was in 1974 when Mr. Heath was toppled from power.

What makes it more unnerving for Mrs. Thatcher is that the miners elected militant leftist Arthur Scargill as their next union leader; and he has already predicted a repetition of the events of 1974.

— Reuter

Africa in 1982

By Terry A. Anderson

Independence for South-West Africa, peace in Chad and Uganda and faltering economic conditions in many nations are likely to be the main issues for Africa in 1982.

It also is the year Muammar Qadhafi, the Libyan Leader, is scheduled to assume the chairmanship of the Organisation of African Unity.

The OAU is a grouping of 49 African nations, including those of North Africa, whose purpose is to promote the unity and solidarity of Africa.

Qadhafi is due to take over as chairman, a post rotated each year among African leaders, sometime in midyear, succeeding President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya.

Until last November, Qadhafi had been deeply involved in Africa. He sent troops to the North-central nation of Chad in an attempt to help the government crush rebel forces of former defence minister Hissane Habre. The troops were withdrawn in November at the request of President Goukoni Oueddei of Chad after a meeting in Paris with President Francois Mitterrand of France.

The Libyans, who entered Chad in 1980, were replaced by an OAU peacekeeping force to police a cease-fire in a long-stalemated civil war.

The chairmanship of the OAU which Qadhafi will assume at the organisation's next summit conference — to be held in Libya — is largely a ceremonial post. The OAU's top executive officer is the secretary general, a post now held by Edem Kodjo of Togo.

In addition to the Chad problem, these other issues seemed at the forefront in Africa for 1982: — South-West Africa: also known as Namibia, this South African-governed territory could be well on the way to independence in the new year, but hard bargaining lies ahead.

Independence negotiations began moving again in 1981 with an initiative by five major western nations aimed at securing independence from South Africa for the mineral-rich but sparsely populated territory.

The five-nations — Britain, Canada, France, the United States and West Germany — have secured at least basic agreement on constitutional plan for the nation from South Africa, but political parties, the black people's South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and a black "front-line" states back SWAPO.

Still to be settled, though, are the details of supervising an independence election, the timetable for independence and guarantee that the process will be fair.

These points are expected to be hard to settle, since South Africa does not trust the United Nations which has declared SWAPO a legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and the South Africans fear the new black-led state might become a haven for the African National Congress, guerrilla group which is trying to end white rule in South Africa.

— Zimbabwe: In this new black African state, the exodus of whites is expected to continue in 1982. With skilled white workers leaving at the rate of 1,600 a month, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, trying to enrich his socialist-based government, will be forced to fill the economic, industrial and security posts with semi-qualified blacks at high-priced expatriates.

— Horn of Africa: The levels fighting between Ethiopia and Somalia-based guerrillas in the disputed Ogaden region of Ethiopia diminished in 1981. Ethiopia claims it is winning the fight against secessionists in Erir province, but hit-and-run attacks by rebels numbering 8,000 to 10,000 continue.

— East Africa: 1982 is likely to mean another year of hardship in the area.

— President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania has acknowledged that his country is in worse shape economically than it was a decade ago.

— President Daniel Arap Moi has told Kenyans more tightening is essential because what he described as a "truly serious economic situation."

— Associated Press

ECONOMY

Dollar starts 1982 on flat note

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Agencies) — The U.S. dollar today opened new year trading in currency markets on a flat note.

Foreign exchange dealers reported that the dollar at one point hit a three-month low in Tokyo, descending to 217.70 Japanese yen in heavy trading with investors betting that high U.S. interest rates would continue to ease.

Later, when markets opened in Western Europe, dealers reported the dollar fell against most major currencies as currency traders swi-

tched their concern for the moment to U.S. interest rates rather than troubles in Poland, which have helped strengthen the U.S. currency in recent days.

But by noon, the dollar recovered most of its losses except against the yen and the pound sterling, which traded at \$1.9330, about two cents above the losing quote before the new year holiday began last Thursday.

Dealers said the dollar's initial 1982 weakness reflected a general view that American interest rates

are showing signs of easing, which would reduce pressure on other countries to keep interest rates competitively high.

They noted that British credit markets, however, remained tight which suggested relatively high interest rates for pound sterling investments, which helped strengthen the currency.

Gold opened in London and Zurich at \$400.50 an ounce, unchanged from the close Thursday. Bullion and currency markets were shut Friday for the new year

holiday. The metal dropped marginally in later deals amid what dealers described as quiet trading.

"No one really seems to know what to do," said a London dealer. "Many people apparently are waiting for a guide from the New York market."

Londoo's five main bullion houses set the recommended morning trading price, or "fixing," at \$399.

Silver traded in London at \$8.13 an ounce, marginally down from \$8.15 at the close Thursday.

OPEC running short of funds?

LONDON — The beleaguered world economy may have another adjustment to make over the next few years. OPEC is running short of money.

With oil consumption down because of world-wide conservation efforts — and with new price increases unlikely soon — the 13-member Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is experiencing its first serious slowdown in revenue after years of high living. Many western economists, but by no means all of them, see mostly good news in the trend.

Forecasts are that OPEC members' surpluses which reached a huge \$116.4 billion at their 1980 peak, will shrink to between \$60 billion and \$70 billion this year and between \$30 billion and \$40 billion in 1982. Within a few years, they could dwindle almost to nothing.

In fact, Bankers Trust Co. economists have compiled projections showing that OPEC nations may well be running \$20 billion overall deficit by 1984, making OPEC a net borrower instead of a lender for the first time since the big 1973 oil-price increases. Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. has come up with similar projections for 1982 and beyond.

The reason for the trend is the very force that OPEC has so successfully exploited in recent years supply and demand.

Soaring oil prices and the amazing of the surplus over the past eight years have drained other nations' power to purchase other goods, added to inflationary pressures and exacerbated balance-

of-payments deficits. They have also heightened the volatility of the currently markets and forced governments to adopt more restrictive economic policies. Now all that may be reversed, or at least alleviated.

"The fact that they have less means everyone else has more," Mr. De Vries explains. Tom Sargent, a London-based economist for Marine Midland Bank, adds: "Other things equal, it's a somewhat bullish factor."

But other analysts are more bearish. Ronald McKinnon, an international economics specialist at Stanford University, argues that whereas the oil-producing countries have consistently funneled the bulk of their excess revenue into securities and bank accounts, the industrial nations are not likely to bank as much of the total pot. These nations tend to spend more of their income than OPEC nations do. Therefore, Mr. McKinnon says, net

savings — and money available for investment — are likely to be lower.

As a result, Mr. McKinnon says, interest rates are likely to rise, and both industrial and developing nations will have a harder time borrowing. "The financial squeeze will be greater," he says. "What's more, with the exception of a few wealthy oil-producing countries such as Saudi Arabia, the OPEC nations themselves are likely to suffer a serious economic squeeze, heightening the political instability in some areas. And the OPEC demand for imports from the major industrial nations is expected to decline."

"There are a lot of distributional impacts," says Lawrence Brainard, Bankers Trust's chief international economist. "It's difficult to tell for the moment exactly how everything is going to sort out."

— From the Wall Street Journal

U.K. miners urged to authorise strike

LONDON, Jan. 4 (R) — The leadership of Britain's 250,000 miners today called on them to authorise a possible strike, threatening a conflict sure to cause unease in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government.

A showdown with miners over a hefty pay claim would test Mrs. Thatcher's nerve and her resolve to keep the lid on wages just when she feels she is starting to win the battle against inflation.

Mrs. Thatcher and her cabinet will be mindful that a previous strike by miners was largely responsible for bringing down the Conservative government of Prime Minister Edward Heath in 1974.

The new miners' leader, left-wing militant Arthur Scargill, president-elect of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), has already said the pay dispute is

shaping into a repeat of 1974.

Today the NUM leadership, in a special issue of the union newspaper distributed to all members, urged them to authorise a strike "if necessary" in secret ballots on January 14 and 15.

The NUM negotiators need 55 per cent approval but are looking for a bigger mandate in the expectation that the mere threat of a strike will be enough to force the nationalised coal industry to come up with more money.

There is no certainty the miners will go along with the NUM leaders. They have on past occasions voted against strikes recommended by the leadership.

But the overwhelming election of Mr. Scargill, known as "King Arthur" to his Yorkshire colleagues, suggests some militancy among the members and the expectation he will take a tough stand to get them a better deal.

The union is demanding a pay rise of 23.7 per cent — almost six times government's recommended four-per-cent guideline — to lift the minimum weekly pay to £100 (\$185).

The NUM bargaining committee has already rejected the latest 9.3-per-cent offer from the state-run National Coal Board.

If the miners authorise a strike, Mrs. Thatcher is certain to come under pressure from within her party to find more money.

Most Conservative members of parliament would not want to see a strike and a winter of industrial unrest, knowing the government is already unpopular and they could lose their seats if Mrs. Thatcher took the issue to the country, as Mr. Heath did.

If the miners reject strike action — and industrial observers doubt they will — it would be a personal rebuff for Mr. Scargill and a warning to him to tone down his militancy.

Foreign workers make up 10% of West Germany's workforce

MUNICH, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — Nearly 10 per cent of West Germany's legally-registered workers are foreigners, according to the Bavarian minister of social affairs.

Of the approximately 21 million employees eligible for social benefits under West German law, some 2 million are foreigners eligible for social benefits even if they return to their native countries, said State Social Affairs Minister Fritz Pirkel.

Citing figures of September 30, Mr. Pirkel said the largest group, 588,012 employees, were from Turkey, followed by Yugoslavians (348,874), Italians (308,365) and Greeks (129,706).

India sets oil import contracts

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — India has concluded agreements to buy up to 16.8 million tons of oil next year, but hopes to hold its imports to 14.5 million tons, according to a government spokesman.

In addition, India expects to import 3.5 million tons of petroleum products, a decrease from the roughly 5 million tons of refined products purchased in 1981, said petroleum ministry spokesman D. Kacktwana.

The amount of oil the country imports during 1982 will depend on its local production, projected at 18 million tons of crude about 2 million tons more than last year, Kacktwana said.

India is pegging its hopes for increased domestic production on its main Bombay high field in the Arabian Sea off the western port city. That field produced about 8.5 million tons last year and is projected to pump 10 million to 11 million tons this year, Kacktwana said. Plans call for boosting its output to 20 million to 22 million tons by 1984 as India continues to strive for self-sufficiency.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

No rise expected in OPEC output

LONDON, Jan. 4 (R) — OPEC will find it difficult if not impossible to raise its oil output this year much above 1981's 10-year low of around 23 million barrels daily, the Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW) said today.

The New York oil industry newsletter, which is also distributed in London, said government and industry analysts forecast that oil demand would continue falling in 1982 while companies would be tempted to reduce surplus stocks.

Supplies to the non-communist world from outside OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) were also increasing and were expected to exceed OPEC output for the first time in about 20 years.

Economic recession, energy conservation and greater use of coal, gas, and nuclear power have helped depress demand for OPEC oil to the present level of 23 million barrels daily from a 1979 peak of nearly 31 million, according to market experts.

OPEC has been forced to cut some prices and freeze its base rate because of the slump in demand. Stable prices can be expected for as long as demand stagnates, the experts say.

Sudan removes sugar subsidies

KHARTOUM, Jan. 4 (R) — The Sudanese government removed subsidies today on sugar, resulting in a 62 per cent increase in its price, an official statement said.

The cost of one pound (0.45 kilograms) of sugar rose from 18 cents to 29 cents, the statement added. President Jaafar Numeiri began to introduce tough austerity measures last November in an attempt to improve his country's economic situation.

Subsidies on petrol and petrochemicals, which cost the treasury about \$500 million in 1981, were removed then.

As a result a gallon (3.78 litres) of first grade petrol rose from 1.50 Sudanese pounds (about \$1.70) to 2 Sudanese pounds (about \$2.20).

A gradual phasing out of subsidies on wheat is expected within the next few months, officials said.

Bahrain's refinery output reaches record level

MANAMA, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — The Bahrain Sira refinery registered a "record" production level of 259,000 barrels a day in 1981, the Gulf News Agency reported today.

It quoted Industry and Development Minister Youssef Shirawi as saying that this was the highest production figure since the refinery was set up 45 years ago.

Bahrain was the first Gulf country to discover oil and also the first to experience depletion of that resource. Its current production rate stands at 50,000 barrels of crude oil a day.

Saudi Arabia supplies Sira with more than 200,000 barrels of crude daily.

Israel raises fuel prices by 15%

TEL AVIV, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — The price of petrol and other fuels went up 15 per cent today to adjust for currency exchange rates and cut government subsidies.

The price of a gallon of 94-octane petrol rose from 32.90 shekels (\$2.11) to 37.75 shekels (\$2.42), and diesel fuel rose from 23.55 shekels (\$1.51) per gallon to 27.14 shekels (\$1.74) per gallon.

A 26-pound tank of cooking gas went from \$7.07 to \$8.14. A hike in the cost of heavy industrial oil — Israel's primary energy source for generating electricity, was expected to lead to hikes in electricity and water prices.

The energy ministry said the price hikes were necessary to bring costs into line with the devaluation of the shekel against the dollar since the previous price increase last November.

The dollar, now worth 15.60 shekels, has risen 7.6 per cent against the shekel since November.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 4 (R) — Equities eased in quiet trading while government bonds were little changed on balance, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 7.8 at 322.6.

The strength of sterling prompted an initial higher trend in both sectors but profit taking was soon in evidence after the rises, posted last week, they added. Among the leaders, GEC and Plessey fell 18p and 8p respectively.

U.S. and Canadian shares also finished lower, while golds drifted with the bullion price.

Oils were weak from the outset and B.P., Shell, Ultramar and Lasso ended with falls of between 7p and 10p. Barclays was unchanged on balance at 453 but other banks were lower. Bank of Scotland continued to react to recent sharp gains, falling 5p to 512.

Tubes, firm last week on the closure of subsidiary British Aluminium's Inverclyde smelter, fell 8p to 122. Grand Met, Hawker Siddeley and ICI were 4p to 6p lower while ICL traded 9p below Friday's close at 34 1/2 rights.

Government bonds ended little changed from pre-holiday levels after opening round 1/4 point higher.

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:50 Cartoons
6:15 Children's Programme
6:40 Children's Programme
7:00 Candid Camera
7:20 Local Programme
7:30 Local Programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Local Programme
10:15 Arabic Series
11:45 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Medical Report
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Stockward Channing
9:10 Documentary: A Matter of Life
10:00 News in English
10:15 Bestseller: The Last Outlaw

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
7:45 News Headlines
8:00 Pop Session
8:10 Sign off
8:20 News Headlines
8:30 News Summary
8:35 Pop Session
8:40 News Bulletin
8:45 Instruments
8:50 Country Music
8:55 Concert Hour
9:00 News Summary
9:05 Instruments
9:10 Old Favorites
9:15 Instruments and Discoveries
9:20 Pop Session
9:30 News Summary
9:40 Top Twenty
9:45 Top Twenty
9:50 News Desk
9:55 Instruments
10:00 Evening Show

21:00 News Summary
21:30 Evening Show
22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

04:00 Newsweek: 04:30 The French Minute: 04:45 Financial News: 04:55 Reflections: 05:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary: 05:30 Divertimento: 05:45 The World Today: 06:00 Newsweek: 06:30 Sarah and Company: 07:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary: 07:30 Ploughman of the Moon: 07:45 Network U.K.: 08:00 World News: Reflections: 08:15 Europe: 08:30 Pageant of the Past: 09:00 World News: British Press Review: 09:15 The World Today: 09:30 Financial News: 09:40 Look Ahead: 09:45 Discovery: 10:15 Leave it to Psmith: 10:30 Meridian at Large: 11:00 World News: News about Britain: 11:15 Letter from London: 11:25 Scotland this Week: 11:30 Sports International: 12:00 Radio Newsweek: 12:15 The Rewards of Music: 12:45 Sports Round-up: 13:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary: 13:30 Network U.K.: 13:45 A Jolly Good Show: 14:30 The Long Run: 15:00 Radio Newsweek: 15:15 Outlook: 16:00 World News: Commentary: 16:15 Sarah and Company: 16:45 The World Today: 17:00 World News: Meridian: 17:40 Scotland this Week: 17:45 Sports Round-up: 18:00 World News: News about Britain: 18:15 Radio Newsweek: 18:30 Nature Notebook: 18:40 Farming World: 19:00 Outlook: News Summary: 19:30 Stock Market Report: 19:40 Look Ahead: 19:45 Barbershop Style: 20:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary: 20:30 Divertimento: 20:45 The Red and the Black: 21:15 A Word in Edgewise: 21:45 Short Story: 22:00 World News: The World Today: 22:25 Scotland this Week: 22:30 Financial News: 22:40 Reflections: 22:45 Sports Round-up: 23:00 World News: Commentary: 23:15 Guitar Workshop: 23:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline: 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 Now Music USA: 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report: 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS

8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Cairo
8:55 Agaba
9:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Dhahran
10:30 Beirut
11:05 Riyadh (SV)
11:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Cairo
16:45 Tripoli
17:40 London, Paris
17:45 New York, Amsterdam
17:45 Madrid, Tunis
18:00 Cairo
18:50 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
18:55 Rome (Alitalia)
19:00 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
19:30 Rome
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
20:30 Frankfurt (LH)
20:30 Frankfurt
21:45 Damascus
01:00 Cairo (EA)
01:00 Baghdad
02:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES

3:30 Cairo
6:45 Beirut
7:00 Agaba
7:40 Damascus, Paris (AF)
7:45 Tripoli

8:30 London (BA)
8:40 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
9:00 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:00 Frankfurt
10:30 Rome
11:30 Cairo
12:00 Athens, Copenhagen
12:05 Riyadh (SV)
13:00 Cairo
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
18:30 Damascus
18:30 Cairo (EA)
18:45 Abu Dhabi
19:00 Kuwait
19:15 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
20:15 Baghdad
20:30 Dubai, Muscat
21:15 Bangkok
01:15 Baghdad
01:15 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman: Hashem Saad Mahmoud (Wadi Al Haddadiah)
Suleiman Al Attari 74203
Zarga: Baha'uldeen Al Kashef (Hayy Al Hussein)

Irbid: Radiwan Al Sa'd 73877/73854
21:15 Bangkok
01:15 Baghdad
01:15 Cairo (EA)

PHARMACIES:
Amman: Al Arabiyah Al Kubrah 23141
Darwish 25891
Wadi Al Nasr (-)
Palestine 25216
Qurtubah 73375

Zarga: Al Arabiyah Al Kubrah 23141
Darwish 25891
Wadi Al Nasr (-)
Palestine 25216
Qurtubah 73375

TAXIS:
Firas 23427
Al-Urdun 23089
Basman 56736
Mibyar 44574
Al-Sabah 76748

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520

British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64681
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 5:13
Sunrise 6:32
Dhuhr 11:41
Asr 2:26
Maghreb 4:45
Isha 6:10

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Lawadieh 37440
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman 24590
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein 66422
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman 23585
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madeba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

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LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 98.3/98.8
Lebanese pound 71.3/73.2

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 21111, 37777
Airport information (A.I.I.A.) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Fire, fire, police 199

Fire headquarters 22090
Cablegram or telegram 18

Telephone:
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes 300
Eggplant (small) 170
Eggplant (large) 140
Potatoes (imported) 140
Marrow (small) 140
Marrow (large) 90
Cucumber (small) 350
Cucumber (large) 250
Hot Green Pepper 150
Sweet Pepper 170
Cabbage 100
Onions (dry) 100
Green onions 200
Garlic 400
Spinach 120
Cocunut (piece) 380
Beans 300
Bananas 260

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Broad Beans 450
Bananas (Mukammar) 225
Apples (Golden) 240
Apples (Double Red) 260
Apples (Starken) 230
Lemons 150
Oranges (Abu surra) 250
Oranges (Shamouti) 180
Oranges (local) 120
Oranges (French) 140
Cantaloupes 130
Tangerines 250
Bomali 180
Carrot 140
Turnips 140
Chestnut 500
Grapefruit 110

SPORTS

TENNIS TALK

The backhand

By Maureen Stalla

The backhand is very similar to the forehand in terms of technique. However one very important difference is the way the racquet is held. For a one handed, right handed backhand, turn your right hand about a quarter turn so that the palm of your hand is on top of the racquet. The knuckle of your index finger should rest on the top of the handle. Your fingers should be slightly spread and the thumb may give added support by being along the back of the handle.

Turn for a backhand by stepping with the left foot, take the racquet back with your left hand supporting the racquet throat. The racquet should be at waist level and the racquet head no higher than the wrist. The hitting arm should be comfortably straight.

After the ball bounces, step with the right foot, and transfer your weight, your side still to the net. With a firm wrist, contact the ball well in front and gently lift it towards your partner. Hold your finish and check, in order, your feet, balance and racquet position. All your weight should be on the front right foot which is flat on the ground and at a 45 degrees angle from the baseline. An imaginary line could be drawn touching both toes which goes toward where the ball is to be hit. You should be comfortably on balance; standing straight and tall, shoulders level. Your body should be facing a 45 degrees angle to where you want the ball to go.

For proper racquet position, your wrist is at eye level and is firm. The racquet is very high and straight — that is, perpendicular to the ground with the heel of the racquet pointing to the ground.

First swing the racquet without the ball. Then find someone to toss to you until you feel confident about the stroke. The backhand is really a more natural stroke than the forehand and it is quite possible it will be your favourite shot.

Holding bowls Windies into strong position

SYDNEY, Jan. 4 (R) — Paceman Michael Holding bowled the West Indian cricketers into a strong position on the third day of the second cricket test against Australia today.

Holding finished with five wickets for 64 as Australia, who lead 1-0 in the three-test series, were bundled out for 267 in the first innings. At close of play, the West Indians were 93 for two in their second innings, 210 runs ahead with eight wickets standing, with Desmond Haynes and Larry Holmes unbeaten on 37 and 20 respectively.

Australia, resuming at 111 for three, looked to have little hope of avoiding the follow-on when they slumped to 172 for seven at one stage.

But a whirlwind eight-wicket partnership of 70 between Bruce Yardley and Allan Border saved the day.

Yardley hit a sparkling 45 before being bowled by Holding while Border remained unbeaten on 53.

CRANE FOR SALE OR RENT

Hydraulic P and H crane, 1975 model. Capacity 18 tonnes; telescopic. Very good condition.

Can be seen and examined at Snobar Car Exh. Ibbion, Main Street, Suweileh; or contact tel. 843181, Suweileh.

TENDER NOTICE

JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

AQABA THERMAL POWER STATION

TENDER No. 2/82
BOILER ISLAND

Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) announces the availability of the Boiler Island Documents, Tender No. 2/82, for the Aqaba Thermal Power Station, from the consulting engineer offices, as of January 5, 1982, and from the Jordan Electricity Authority offices as of January 6, 1982.

The tender consists of supply, delivery, erection, testing and commissioning of two boilers to supply steamflow required for the two turbo-generators of 130 MW each.

It is expected that only internationally-competent firms with ample experience in this type of works, done outside their own country, will participate in this tender.

Documents are available for collection against payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 150 or \$450 per set consisting of two copies at the following addresses:

Jordan Electricity Authority
Purchase and Procurement Department
Jabal Amman - Fifth Circle
P.O. Box 2310, Amman, Jordan
Telex No. 21259 JEASAK JO

Chas. T. Main International Inc.
Southeast Tower, Prudential Center
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
Telex: 940598
Telephone: (617) 262 - 3200

The closing date for receiving the proposal will be Thursday, April 15, 1982, at 10:00 a.m.

Amman teenager Olympic captain

SOMERSET, England, Jan. 4 (J.T.) — A seventeen year old schoolboy, Amin Shabin — grandson of Amin Shabin, the contractor responsible for some of Amman's major building complexes in the last decade — is to be captain of Jordan's water polo team competing in Los Angeles at the next Olympic Games.

The news was sent to him at Millfield School, Somerset, England, where Amin is a popular student. In a letter, Abdullah Abu Nuwar, president of the Jordan Swimming Federation, has asked him to provide the Federation with a complete and detailed plan for the team's training programme to prepare them for Los Angeles.

"The letter came as a big surprise to me," said Amin from his internationally famous school. "I went to the trials in Amman last Easter, and of course I hoped to be selected for the team. But I never expected to be captain: it is a tremendous honour."



Amin Shabin (17), Jordan's water polo captain for the Olympic Games practicing at Millfield School pool.

Amin, who spent his earlier school days at The National Orthodox School, Amman, first began playing water polo when he joined Millfield three years ago. A fast swimmer, he has won many races at Amman's Sports City. He used to train daily at the Royal Automobile Club in Amman, but found the lack of competition both lonely and disheartening. Amin's father, Shabin Amin Shabin managing director of Shabin Sons Trading and Contracting Company, decided he wanted his son to have an English education before going on to university.

Amin gained seven O-levels at Millfield, despite his having to spend three months initially learning to speak English better at a language centre in England. He is now studying for his A-level examinations in double maths (pure and applied), and physics. Afterwards, he hopes to go on and get a degree at Imperial College, London.

It will be a hectic time for Jordan's water polo captain before he returns to Amman for the spring term at Millfield.

"I know everyone in the water polo squad," he says "so I will be partially responsible, I think, for the team's selection."

Giants clash in World Hockey Cup

BOMBAY, Jan. 4 (R) — The men's World Hockey Cup resumes tomorrow with a double clash of the giants when defending champions Pakistan meet West Germany and Australia tackle the Netherlands.

All four nations have maximum points from their three previous games and will be eager to grab the undisputed lead in their respective groups.

West Germany will not be overawed by meeting the holders in pool 'A'. They drew with Pakistan in the Champions' Trophy in Karachi last year and beat them in a recent international in Frankfurt.

The pool 'B' clash between the Dutch and Australians should be equally thrilling.

The Netherlands have been in sparkling form, beating Olympic champions India 4-3 and recording good wins over England and Malaysia.

In tomorrow's other matches, Argentina play New Zealand in pool 'A' and England meet Malaysia in pool 'B'.

U.S. basketball roundup

Laker's winning streak snapped

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — Kareem Abdul-Jabbar's return to the Los Angeles Lakers was hardly a rousing success. Rather, it was a disaster. But it wouldn't be fair to blame the all-pro center.

Abdul-Jabbar missed six games because of a strained tendon in his right ankle. The Lakers won all six games, but their streak came to a resounding end last night.

Abdul-Jabbar scored 26 points, grabbed 16 rebounds, had four assists and blocked three shots in his first action since Dec. 17, but the Lakers started horribly and finished even worse in suffering a 110-90 setback to the Seattle SuperSonics.

In other National Basketball Association action last night, Denver downed Milwaukee 128-122 and Portland topped Kansas City 127-116 in overtime.

"Maybe it's an adjustment with Kareem coming back, but whatever it is, I don't think it will take them long to get it all back together," said Seattle guard Gus Williams, who scored 10 of his game-high 27 points in the fourth quarter.

Los Angeles appeared sluggish as the Sonics scored their first seven points and extended their advantage to 36-20 after one quarter. It was 58-45 in the first half when the Lakers got hot.

Los Angeles scored the final four points of the first half to make it 58-49, and the first eight points of the second half to draw to within one point of Seattle. Shortly thereafter, the Lakers led 71-64 and appeared on their way to a seventh straight victory.

However, the Sonics, 19-11,

dominated the rest of the game, outscoring the Lakers 46-19 in the final 18 minutes of play. Seattle led by only one point, 78-77, entering the fourth quarter, but tallied 13 of the period's first 17 points for a 10-point lead. The rest was easy.

Ronnie Shelton added 25 points and 12 rebounds and Jack Sikma had 19 points and 20 rebounds for the Sonics, who outrebounded the Lakers 56-49.

Jamaal Wilkes and Norm Nixon added 24 and 18 points, respectively for the Lakers. Magic Johnson was held to nine points, but he had a game-high 14 assists and nine rebounds.

Alex English scored 38 points and Kiki Vandeweghe added 25 as Denver snapped Milwaukee's five-game winning streak.

The Nuggets trailed 67-65 at halftime, but Dan Issel scored 10

points in the third quarter when Denver outscored the Bucks 41-25 to take a 106-92 lead. The Nuggets shot at a 68 per cent clip in the third quarter.

English hit 14 of 21 shots from the field and was 10-for-10 at the free throw line for the Nugget. Marques Johnson led the Bucks with 21 points.

Two three-point goals by Kelvin Ransey and one by Jim Paxson in the final minute of regulation sent Portland into overtime against Kansas City, then the Trail Blazers blitzed the Kings 16-5 in the extra period.

Calvin Natt scored 28 points to lead Portland, but it was the second three-pointer by Ransey that overcame a 111-108 Kansas City deficit with six seconds to go.

Rookie Steve Johnson scored 33 points and had 18 rebounds for the Kings.

Spain readies security for World Cup finals

MADRID, Jan. 4 (R) — Officials are planning Spain's biggest security operation in preparation for the World Cup tournament in June, according to a report in the monarchist daily ABC today.

The newspaper, quoting security officials, says the plan will involve 3,500 plain clothes policemen, 5,000 paramilitary civil guards and 22,000 national police.

The huge security force will work alongside municipal police coordinating traffic and checking

fans for bottles, knives, clubs and other items that could be thrown or used against other spectators.

Plans for medical services include the deployment of Spanish Red Cross members, a fleet of ambulances outside football grounds and each stadium will have a mobile intensive care unit on standby. There are also plans for three large ambulances capable of treating up to 50 people at a time.

Members of scouting and other volunteer organisations, wearing distinctive orange shirts, blue trousers and blue forage caps, will be on hand to advise fans.

Leaflets are being prepared in Spanish, English, French and German giving tips on match behaviour for fans such as: "Remember that any uncivilised behaviour could produce a catastrophe."

Spurs' good luck spell continues

LONDON, Jan. 4 (R) — Tottenham's remarkable run of luck in the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup continued today when they received a home tie against Leeds United in the fourth round draw.

The holders have played outside London just once in their last 14 F.A. Cup ties, in last year's semifinal against Wolverhampton at the neutral Hillsborough ground in Sheffield.

Tottenham drew that match but won the replay — at Highbury in London.

But Tottenham's good fortune was not enough to make them favourites with the bookmakers.

They were quoted at 5-1 to repeat their triumph of last season behind 9-2 favourites Liverpool, drawn away to second division Rotherham or first division strugglers Sunderland, who have still to replay after drawing on Saturday.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

©1981 by Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH

♦ 963

♥ J5

♦ AKQJ2

♦ A42

WEST

♦ 10842

♥ AQ63

♦ 93

♦ 873

EAST

♦ KJ7

♥ 109742

♦ 865

♦ K6

SOUTH

♦ AQ5

♥ K8

♦ 1074

♦ QJ1095

The bidding:

North East South West

1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass

2 ♦ Pass 2 NT Pass

4 ♦ Pass 5 ♦ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Two of ♠.

hand was balanced, and his action took his side beyond three no trump. Nevertheless, it required intelligent defense to defeat five clubs.

West led the two of spades. Consider what might happen if East plays the king of spades and declarer wins the ace. Declarer takes the club finesse, losing to the king. Should East now shift, or should he try to cash two spade tricks?

The answer is — East doesn't know! West's opening lead marks declarer with three spades, but who has the queen? If West's spades are not headed by the lady, it is imperative for East to shift to a heart, since dummy's diamond suit is ominous.

There is a way, without peeking at any hands, to determine who holds the queen of spades. East should play the jack of spades to the first trick! South wins the queen and loses the club finesse, but now the heart shift is automatic — West is hardly likely to have led away from the ace of spades on the auction that occurred.

As the cards lie, declarer might still make the contract if he were brilliant enough to win the first spade with the ace! But that would risk unnecessary defeat if West held the king of spades. Besides, any declarer good enough to pull off that play deserves to make his contract.

CHILDREN OF WAR: Time reports on children in five war zones.

THE CONSPIRACY TO KILL THE POPE: At least three men were involved, the Italians believe.

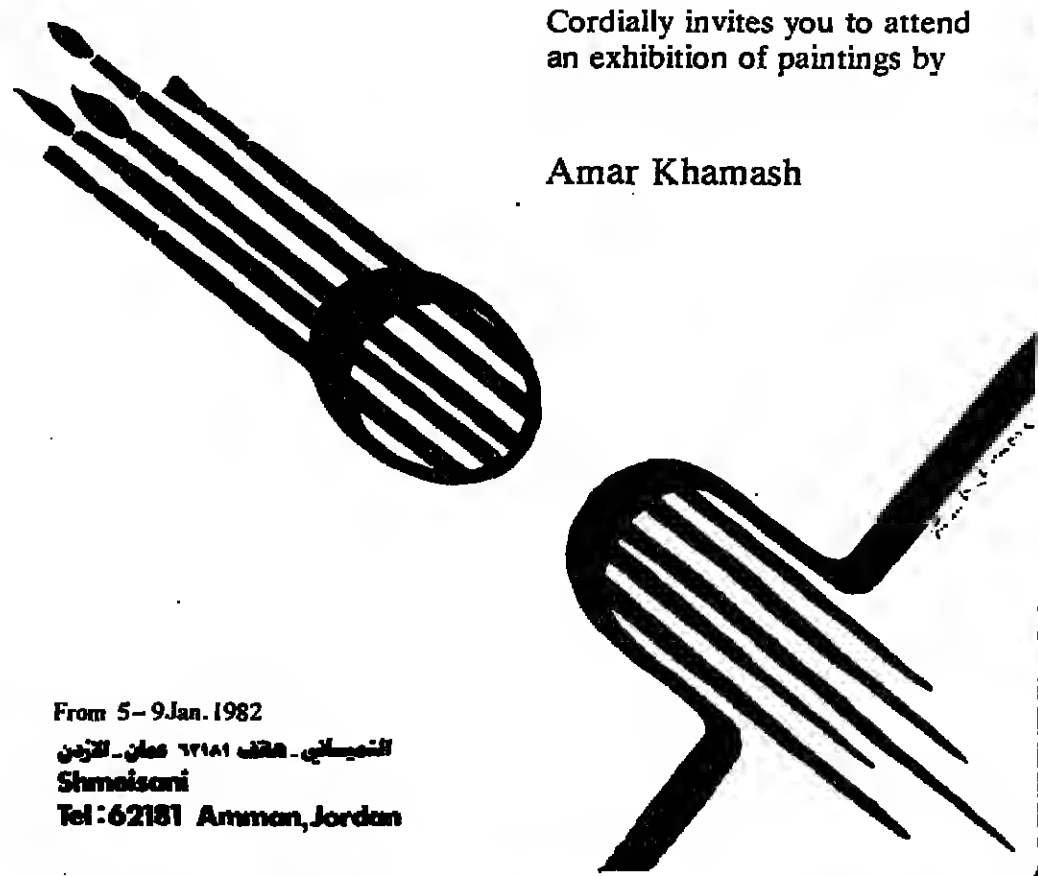
HOW TO WISH UPON YOUR STAR: The international registry will name a star for you.

EUROPE'S ECONOMIC BLAHS: A board of economists sees an anaemic recovery ahead.

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Cordially invites you to attend an exhibition of paintings by

Amar Khamash



From 5-9 Jan. 1982

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Contents of the building:

1. Basement with boiler room, separate room for fuel tanks and storeroom.
2. Ground floor with garages, garden and apartment for guard (bedroom, bathroom and kitchen).
3. First floor: One apartment with an area of 320 sq. m. It contains 3 bedrooms, 2 living rooms, dining room, kitchen, room and bathroom for maid and 3 other bathrooms, including one master bathroom.
4. Second floor: One apartment, with same description as the first floor.
5. Storeroom on the roof.
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7. Electrical rolling shutters, intercoms between the apartments and the main entrance and remote control entrance door opening.

Each apartment has independent central heating.
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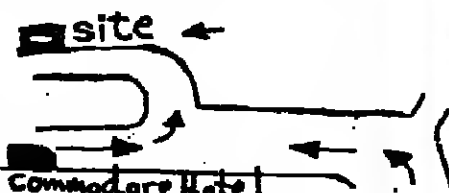
Fully furnished flat with two bedrooms, sitting room, dining room. With telephone and central heating.

Located in Zahran Quarter, Jabal Amman.
Contact telephone no. 41567, 2 - 4 p.m.

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A furnished apartment. De luxe furniture. Area 272 square metres. Consists of three bedrooms, four large verandas, two salons, two bathrooms. Located in Shmeisani. Second floor. Telephone.

Please call
Tel. 66857 or 63497.



WORLD

Brussels meeting holds back on sanctions

EEC warns Warsaw Pact against Poland intervention

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4 (R) — Ministers of the European Economic Community (EEC) warned Soviet bloc countries today not to intervene in Poland but held back from a policy of sanctions against Moscow.

The ministers of the Common Market's 10 member states said in a communiqué after a day of talks: "This already serious situation would be further worsened if there should be an overt intervention (in Poland) by the Warsaw Pact."

"For this reason the ten wish to address a solemn warning against any such intervention."

The ministers condemned what they called a campaign launched by the Soviet Union and other East bloc countries against the effort for renewal in Poland.

They also condemned the developments in Poland since the military crackdown which began there with the declaration of martial law on Dec. 13.

Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, current president of the EEC's Council of Ministers, told a press conference after the Brussels meeting that the Polish authorities had stated an intention to restore civil liberties soon and to resume the process of reform.

But this had not yet happened, Mr. Tindemans said.

"On the contrary, it is not a dialogue which has been introduced but repression and the violation of human rights," he declared.

In their communiqué, the ministers urged Polish military leader Wojciech Jaruzelski to move quickly and lift martial law, liberate detainees, and restore a genuine dialogue with the Roman Catholic church and the Solidarity free trade union.

The ministers said they would hold close and positive consultations with the U.S. administration and other Western allies in Poland.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said there were still differences between the EEC states as to how to proceed next on Poland, despite a common desire to show solidarity both within the Community and with other Western states.

Mr. Genscher later left for Washington where he is to join West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for talks with President Reagan on the Polish crisis.

but reliable sources said at least one major plant was working at half-strength.

Press and radio reported factories and offices in Warsaw were operating normally and that the country was free of strikes for the first time for many months.

Warsaw Radio reported that work had restarted in most sections of the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, birthplace of Solidarity. Other departments would start work again the day after tomorrow.

Uncensored reports reaching Western capitals, however, quoted reliable sources in Gdansk as saying only half the workforce had been reinstated at the Lenin shipyards when work resumed today.

The reports, from Western journalists in Warsaw, linked this to the continued purge of Solidarity supporters and the refusal of workers to renounce their allegiance to the free trade union.

The ministers also received a report from their ambassadors in Warsaw following a meeting there with Gen. Jaruzelski.

But diplomatic sources described this as disappointing and said it added nothing new to statements made by the Polish government in the last few days.

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NATO to discuss Poland on Monday

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — The foreign ministers of the NATO alliance will meet here next Monday to discuss the martial law situation in Poland and coordinate the Western response to it, a NATO spokesman has announced.

The spokesman said today that the "special meeting of the North Atlantic Council at ministerial level has been called to consider the situation in Poland."

One diplomatic source added the 15 ministers "will also discuss imposing economic sanctions against the Soviet Union."

Since the declaration of martial law, the national representatives to NATO have met regularly to discuss the Polish events. They have expressed their concern of the effect these events are having on East-West relations.

In a private statement last week, NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns accused the Soviet Union of having had a hand in the developments in Poland.

Verona police connect Rovigo jailbreak with Dozier abduction

VERONA, Italy, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — An Italian police chief said today he believed a jailbreak by four women urban guerrillas was linked with the kidnapping of American Brig. Gen. James Dozier.

But Pasquale Zappone, head of Verona police, did not elaborate on why he thought last night's escape from a prison near this city was connected with the abduction of the general who worked at the NATO base here.

The four convicted guerrillas escaped from Rovigo women's prison through a hole blasted in its main wall by a car bomb. Their flight was covered by accomplices firing machine-gun bursts at guards.

The police chief told reporters that on Dec. 16—the day before Gen. Dozier was kidnapped by Red Brigades guerrillas—an attempt was made to abduct another American general.

Mr. Zappone said that a commando called at the home of U.S. Air Force Gen. Wilson Cooney, deputy commander of the Fifth Allied Tactical Air Force Base at Vicenza, 55 kilometres east of Verona.

Gen. Cooney was away at a meeting at the NATO base in Naples and his wife refused to answer the door, said Mr. Zappone. A van similar to the one used in the Dozier kidnap the following day was seen near the house, he added.

Gen. Cooney stayed down in Naples but Gen. Dozier, who was at the same meeting, came home to Verona and was kidnapped the next day, he said.

The U.S. embassy and NATO spokesman said they could neither confirm nor deny the police chief's

statement about the attempt on Gen. Cooney.

A massive search has failed to trace the four women, members of the Prima Linea (front line) guerrilla group, who escaped yesterday in a waiting car as other guerrillas shot at the prison watchtowers.

One of them is Susanna Ronconi, 30, a former Red Brigades leader alleged to have taken part in the kidnapping and murder of ex-prime minister Aldo Moro. Ronconi joined Prima Linea after breaking away from the Red Brigades.

In a perfectly planned operation, police said the four women pounced on a guard while exercising in the prison yard, took her keys, and ran into a passage next to the jail wall.

At the same time a car packed with explosives was detonated outside the prison in the centre of Rovigo. The blast blew a hole in the thick main wall, killed a passer-by and injured six people.

As the escaping quartet jumped through the breach, a group of guerrillas covered their escape to a nearby parked car with bursts of machine-gun fire aimed at guards on prison watchtowers.

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Iranian kidnapper to face fraud charges in England

LONDON, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — Iranian businessman Benhan Nodjumi, already accused of kidnapping three of his country's diplomats, faced an additional charge today of conspiring to defraud the Tehran government of £26 million (\$49 million) with a bogus arms deal.

Magistrate Peter Fanner at London's Marylebone Magistrates' Court ordered the Iranian held in police custody without bail for one week when the new charge was presented. Nodjumi had been allowed bail at an earlier hearing.

Four Britons also charged in connection with the kidnapping were allowed bail.

All five defendants are charged with assaulting Iranian diplomats Abolghasem Behzadi, Mamoud Sabahar and Hassan Moghadam and unlawfully imprisoning them in two London apartments for six days last October.

The abduction was part of a plot

in which the diplomats were forced to negotiate with their government on the arms deal, the prosecution said.

Prosecutor Barry McGill told the court that if the "gigantic fraud" allegedly masterminded by Nodjumi had succeeded, the Iranian government would have collected 32 crates of tin instead of 3,000 anti-tank missiles.

McGill claimed the plot was foiled after the kidnapped diplomats managed to tip off London police.

The man, who police refused to identify, was wounded in the chest

and was reported in critical condition after emergency surgery at a nearby hospital.

The militant Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA) claimed responsibility for the shooting, saying the man had been passing information to police.

Police Inspector Michael Nugent termed the allegation "a load of rubbish" and said the IRA previously has made such claims to cover violence resulting from internal guerrilla feuds.

The almost exclusively Roman Catholic IRA is fighting to end Northern Ireland's status as a Protestant-dominated province of Britain and unite it with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic to the south.

Crumlin Road escapee caught

In the Irish Republic, meanwhile, police arrested another of the eight men who shot their way out of Belfast's Crumlin Road jail last summer during their trial on charges of murdering a British soldier and a Northern Ireland police officer.

Anthony Sloan, 26, of Belfast,

was seized by Irish Special Branch detectives at a private house in Cork City, where he was believed to have been living with his wife and two-year-old child, police said.

All the escapees were sentenced after their jailbreak—Sloan to 20 years imprisonment.

He is the fourth of the escapees to have been captured by authorities.

Two others captured in the Irish Republic, Joseph Campbell of Belfast and Michael Ryan of County Tyrone, were the first to be convicted under the criminal law jurisdiction act.

Churchill - sharp memo writer

LONDON, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — Newly released government documents show the late Winston Churchill to have been as sharp-tongued public speaker.

The documents, declassified over the weekend after 30 years in British files, show that soon after Churchill returned to power as prime minister in 1951, he was quickly at work peppering cabinet

secretaries with questions, observations and pointed advice.

Some examples, published in the Sunday Times of London: To Anthony Eden—then deputy prime minister, later to succeed Churchill as prime minister in 1955—inquiring about new Soviet disarmament proposals: "What is all this about? Does it imply any new attitude or is it merely a restatement of the old deadlock in up-to-date peace language?"

To Gwilym Lloyd-George, minister of food, on a reduction in Britain's post-war food rations: "Give me please on a single sheet of paper the reasons why you cut down the Christmas bonus. How much was the saving involved? The other side has been making a certain amount of capital out of the point." At the bottom, Churchill scribbled, "Scrooge."

To R.A. Butler, chancellor of the exchequer, about a proposal to cut civil service rolls: "I really do not think that I should waste my power in calling for this petty reduction. Let us look into this further and cut far deeper."

He said he believed there were about 1,200 Soviet diplomats in the United States.

Other spies operated under different cover but were still directly controlled by Moscow, he added.

The Washington Post daily newspaper has accused Dmitry Yakushkin, a counselor at the Soviet embassy for the past six years, of being head of the U.S. operations of the KGB, and said he was returning to Moscow.

He said how many KGB agents were in the United States, Mr. Webster said: "That's a classified figure, but if you take 35 per cent of all the diplomats in this country,

IRA claims responsibility for Belfast killing

BELFAST, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — Two hooded gunmen burst into a home in West Belfast yesterday and shot a 29-year-old man in front of his horrified six-year-old daughter and three-year-old son, police said.

The man, who police refused to identify, was wounded in the chest

and was reported in critical condition after emergency surgery at a nearby hospital.

The militant Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA) claimed responsibility for the shooting, saying the man had been passing information to police.

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was seized by Irish Special Branch detectives at a private house in Cork City, where he was believed to have been living with his wife and two-year-old child, police said.

All the escapees were sentenced after their jailbreak—Sloan to 20 years imprisonment.

He is the fourth of the escapees to have been captured by authorities.

Two others captured in the Irish Republic, Joseph Campbell of Belfast and Michael Ryan of County Tyrone, were the first to be convicted under the criminal law jurisdiction act.

Churchill - sharp memo writer

LONDON, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — Newly released government documents show the late Winston Churchill to have been as sharp-tongued public speaker.

The documents, declassified over the weekend after 30 years in British files, show that soon after Churchill returned to power as prime minister in 1951, he was quickly at work peppering cabinet

secretaries with questions, observations and pointed advice.

Some examples, published in the Sunday Times of London: To Anthony Eden—then deputy prime minister, later to succeed Churchill as prime minister in 1955—inquiring about new Soviet disarmament proposals: "What is all this about? Does it imply any new attitude or is it merely a restatement of the old deadlock in up-to-date peace language?"

To Gwilym Lloyd-George, minister of food, on a reduction in Britain's post-war food rations: "Give me please on a single sheet of paper the reasons why you cut down the Christmas bonus. How much was the saving involved? The other side has been making a certain amount of capital out of the point." At the bottom, Churchill scribbled, "Scrooge."

To R.A. Butler, chancellor of the exchequer, about a proposal to cut civil service rolls: "I really do not think that I should waste my power in calling for this petty reduction. Let us look into this further and cut far deeper."

He said he believed there were about 1,200 Soviet diplomats in the United States.

Other spies operated under different cover but were still directly controlled by Moscow, he added.

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Defence lawyers lift boycott of Sadat murder trial

CAIRO, Jan. 4 (R) — Most of the lawyers defending the alleged assassin of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat have agreed to lift a boycott of the trial and attend court when the hearing resumes tomorrow, one of the lawyers said today.

The lawyers walked out of the military courtroom last Tuesday in protest at the judges' repeated rejection of defence requests.

Military sources said later the court had dismissed the lawyers and would instruct the prosecution to appoint replacements. Attorney Ragaa Attia, acting for chief defendant Khaled Al-Islambouhi, said the bar association had worked out a compromise between some 25 of the lawyers and the military judges. But the position of six other lawyers not appointed by the bar association remained unclear, he said.

In one session last month the court rejected 38 defence requests, mostly for permission to summon prominent political and religious figures to give evidence.

Even postpones Balkan visit